THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 110. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

VENEZUELA.

Progress of the Civil War—Deplorable Condition of the Country.

CARACAS, April 20.—In the interior the rebels under command of Guzman Blanco have been rather active, and after making several movements in the aggressive have finally settled down in front of Valencia. Blanco has at present 5000 men with him before Valencia, but is badly supplied with artillery, and consequently can do but little damage against the fortifications that guard that city. The residents of Valencia are in a very uncomfortable position, as they rather favor the revolutionary party, but are kept closely in bounds by the Government garrison. Guzman Blanco has signified his intention of taking the city at all hazards, and if the besieged do not surrender soon he has threatened very severe reprisals when they do fall into his hands. The position of Valencia is important, and if taken by the rebels will be the key to Porto Cabello, where Monagas has entrenched himself with a small body of about 1500 men. Monagas is beginning to find himself in a very awkward position, as he is entirely without means and cannot raise further supplies.

In fact, the merchants of the country have lost all faith in him, as he not only repudiated the debt contracted by the former Government, but even refused to pay the loans raised in 1868. There is but little doubt if he could raise funds he could soon find an army of sufficient strength to entirely crush the revolutionary party, but as it is he can only remain on the defensive. Affairs at present look very melancholy, as the troops are in a most deplorable condition. Their clothes are entirely worn out, and they have no food; in fact, the prospects of the Government could not look much worse. Large bodies of these soldiers clamor in the streets for bread, and beg the citizens for arms to enable them to go and fight, so as to try and bring about peace, and secure them employment. If this is not done, more horrors will result to this unfortunate republic. The customs officials are revelling in this general demoralization, and are pocketing all moneys that come into their hands; they do what they please, and there is no chance of any redress from the Government.

ANOTHER ANDY JOHNSON.

Sir John A. Macdonald—A Drunken Prime Minister.

The Toronto *Globe* says:—The absence of Sir John A. Macdonald from his place in the House, at a time when the presence of the Prime Minister is of the utmost importance, is sought to be excused by Government organs by the plea that the preparation of the Northwest bill has occupied his time elsewhere.

The excuse is one of the weakest that has ever been offered to cover Sir John A. Macdonald's besetting vice. The truth is that the Prime Minister has again yielded to the temptation of drink, and has again rendered himself incapable of attending to his duties at a most critical period of affairs. It would almost seem that Sir John A. Macdonald chooses those seasons when his vice is calculated to bring the greatest disgrace upon himself and upon the country. His pitiable condition during the Fenian raid, when telegram after telegram was left unanswered, because he was in such a state of intoxication that he could not comprehend them, was a matter which would have brought severe retribution upon a Minister in England; his disgraceful condition during the visit of Prince Arthur will long be remembered to the discredit of Canada; and now, when every energy should be devoted to the affairs of the Northwest, and at a time when a false step may undo the work of years, Sir John A. Macdonald again flies to the bottle. It is really an outrage to the country. The spectacle of the Prime Minister staggering into the refreshment-room of the House, and being taken out thence by one colleague and then by another, or babbling in maudlin intoxication in some bar-room, is a thing to which no other country would submit for an hour.

Sir John A. Macdonald's fits usually last for some little time. He has been incapacitated from business for several days, and it is impossible to tell how soon he may relapse and leave the affairs of the country to look after themselves. Parliament will soon be prorogued, and the expedition will start about the same time for Red River. Are we to have a repetition of the scene that occurred when the troops went out in 1866?—and how long is this thing to last? It is extraordinary that gentlemen having any self-respect can be found to serve in a Ministry the head of which is a confirmed drunkard, and still more wonderful that a journal professing to have the interests of the country at heart should endeavor by wilful falsehood to conceal conduct which is a disgrace to the man, the Parliament, and the country.

SMYTHE'S RECUPERATOR.

Great Demand for the New Drink Invented by the Rev. Smythe.

Never in the history of New York has there been a greater demand for a novelty than was on Saturday at all the bars of the city for what is now known as "Smythe's Recuperator." During yesterday 7211 of these refreshing and nutritious drinks were concocted, sold, and quaffed at the Astor, the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Fifth Avenue, and the Westminster alone.

The usual supply of milk brought to the city from Orange and Westchester, and watered on the passage, was exhausted before noon; and, as a consequence, it was found necessary to despatch special trains to Chappaqua and other agricultural depots where the dairy business is carried on, in order to secure enough of the lacteal fluid to satisfy the public craving. The furor for the gin-and-milk beverage extended even to the constitutional drinkers of beer, and the Teutonic dealers in the article were forced to compound the tonic for their numerous customers. The manufacture of the "Smythe Recuperator" has now become a special business, and one distinguished vender of patent life-saving apparatus has announced that he will at an early day perfect his arrangements for having 30,000 bottles of the seductive stimulant turned out daily for the benefit of suffering humanity.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison Cases.

The trial of prison cases was resumed this morning.

James Cornman was convicted of an attempt to commit a burglary at the residence of Patrick Kelley, No. 916 Morris street. Mr. Kelley heard him trying to force an entrance at the back door about 3 o'clock in the morning of April 30, and upon calling several officers, they found him in the adjoining yard.

Hugh O'Hara and Charles Fisher were acquitted of a charge of attempted burglary. The testimony showed that they were found at night in an outhouse upon the premises of No. 804 Coates street, but nothing was disturbed, nothing discovered about them to indicate a felonious intent, and they said they had merely gone there to sleep.

James Miller, a boy, was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon another boy, the whole affair growing out of some childish play between the two.

William and Mary Naglee, husband and wife, were found guilty of assault and battery upon each other. They couldn't agree about a servant girl Mrs. Naglee had engaged, and so they fought about it.

William Wilson, a soldier boy, was acquitted of a charge of stealing a watch and chain from Michael Shars. It appears that the latter, while out upon a spree, lost his property in a saloon at Fourth and Monroe streets, and accused the prisoner of the theft because he happened to be in the place. A large crowd collected about, excited by the disturbance, and when a policeman came up he found the watch and chain upon the sidewalk, but as near to other persons as to the prisoner.

This completed the day's business, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Naval Examining Board.

Officers Who Passed It.

Burning of a Virginia Town.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Examinations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following is a list of the officers who passed during the month of April the Naval Examining Board of which Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith is President, and which is in session at the Navy Department:—

Captain—James M. Frailey, James H. Strong, E. G. Parrott.

Commander—William F. Spicer, George M. Ransom, A. C. Rhind.

Lieutenant Commander—J. A. Miller, E. O. Matthews.

Lieutenant—John McGowan, G. V. Menzies, Thomas Nelson, E. J. Keyser.

Master—Horace Elmer, Albert L. Sprague, William H. Emery, John C. Morong, James H. Chesley, William C. Gibson, G. H. Bicknell, Joseph N. Hemphill, H. R. Wilson, William B. Newman, William H. Brice, E. C. Strong, William P. Randall, T. A. Miller, Henry G. Macy, Washburn Maynard, Joseph E. Jones, James H. Dayton, Charles H. Judd, E. W. Watson, William A. Morgan, William T. Buck, J. C. Soley, C. C. Todd, William Watts, Frank Turnbull, J. J. Brice, B. McIlvaine, G. M. Totten, H. W. McKee, D. G. McRitchie, Richard M. Cutts.

Ensigns—Frederick M. Wise, Jerome R. Morse, John F. Meigs, H. Y. O. Colby, Clifford H. West, John P. Merrell, Eugene D. F. Heald, Jacob W. Miller, Richardson Clover, Francis H. Delano, Albert Ross, J. S. Stickney, J. V. B. Bleeker, A. G. Paul, A. R. Couden, George J. Mitchell, G. G. Clay, E. W. Bridge, J. E. Pillsbury, Asa Walker.

Midshipman—H. Smith, D. Kennedy, George W. Tyler, Wm. O. Sharrer, Wm. J. Barnett.

Movements of Vessels.

Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, arrived at Key West on Saturday (the 7th) in the flagship Severn, from Havana, where he left the Dictator, Nantasket, and Saugus. The two former were to leave in a few days for Key West for coal and provisions. He reports all quiet.

Rear-Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacific fleet, was at Panama, United States of Colombia, in his flagship Saranac, on the 14th of April. He was going to investigate troubles at the Caroline Islands.

United States steamer Swatara, Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Allen, was at Port-au-Prince March 31. All well.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Burning of the Town of Fincastle, Va.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Nearly half of the town of Fincastle, Virginia, was burned to the ground on Friday night. The Court House was saved.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 9—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94; and for account, 94⅛@94⅜. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅛; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 85¾. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 112½; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 9—11·30 A. M.—Tallow, 44s. 9d. Sugar quiet. Refined Petroleum dull. Linseed Oil firm. Common Rosin dull. Sperm Oil quiet but steady

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 9—1·30 P. M.—Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—1·30 P. M.—Cotton rather more active, and the sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 7th inst. since last report, 26,000 bales. Pork firm. Lard flat.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, May 9, 1870.

Money continues easy in this market, the supply being largely in excess of the present wants. There is no difficulty experienced in placing good business paper upon the market at 6@7 per cent., having two to four months to run. The banks are very flush of funds, by gradual remittances from the West and South, and are acting liberally with all classes of lenders. Call loans are dull and easy at 5@5½ per cent. on choice collaterals.

Gold opened rather weak this morning with sales at 114⅝, and fluctuated all the morning between that point and 114⅝. The market is quite dull.

Government bonds are quiet and, in sympathy with gold, a fraction off as compared with closing prices on Saturday.

The stock market was active, but prices are off. City securities were rather stronger. Sales of the sixes, new bonds, at 102¾. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 93½.

Reading Railroad was active, but lower; sales as low as 51, but closed at 51⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad was neglected; sales at 56¾. Lehigh Valley brought 56¼; Camden and Amboy 121. In miscellaneous stocks the only sales were in Mechanics' Bank at 31½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2200 City 6s, N.Is.	102⅝	400 sh Read R.Is.	51 1-16
$2000 Pa 2 m 6s....	97	2400 do....Is.	51
$1000 Elmira 7s....	94¼	100 do....s5d.	51
$1000 Phila & E 7s..	92	600 do....Is.	51 1-16
$2000 Leh Con L....	93⅝	200 do....Is.c.	51⅝
$5000 do.....	93½	100 do...s20.	51 1-16
$5000 do.....	93⅝	100 do.....c.	51½
17 sh Mech Bk..Is.	31⅜	96 sh Leh Val...Is.	56¼
100 sh Penna R.c&p.	56¼	10 do.....	56⅛
20 do....c&p.	56⅜	100 do.....	56⅛
15 do.....b30.	56⅜	30 do.....	56¾
200 do....b30.	56⅜	100 sh O C & A R.R.	42
[sh Cam & Am R.	121		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New.	102¾	400 sh Read R..s10.	51⅛
$300 do.....	102¾	100 do.....51	3-16
$6000 Pa 6s 2 m.Is.	97	100 do.....c.51	3-16
$2000 Leh Gold L...	93⅛	100 do..s10wn.	51⅛
$4000 do.....	93⅛	100 do...s10.51	1-16
20 sh Leh V R.....	56¾	100 do...s10.51	1-16
4 do.....	56¾	100 do s5&in.51	1-16
50 sh Susq Cnl.....	9	100 do.....51	3-16
5 sh Penna.d bill.	56¾	6 sh 2d & 3d St R.	44

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Morris Cl 2 m.	85	$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se.....	104¾
$6000 Pa 2d mt.....	97	45 sh Penna.opg.13.	56¾
$2000 Elmira 7s....	94	2 sh C& Am R b5.	121
$1000 City 6s, N.b3.	102¾	100 sh 13th & 15th St	24½

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; do., 1862, 113⅜@113⅛; do. 1864, 110⅝@110¾; do. 1865, 110⅜@111; do. 1865, new, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 107⅛@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅛@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅝@115; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@770.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅞@111¾; do., 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 1865, 112⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1868, 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 107⅛@108; Pacifics, 112⅜@112⅝. Gold, 114⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114⅝	11·10 A. M.	114⅝
10·47 "	114⅝	11·48 "	114⅝
10·55 "	114⅝	12.00 M.	114⅝

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET SATURDAY

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The money market has worked with perfect satisfaction to the holders of stocks, the offerings of funds being unusually abundant. The accumulation of money in the shape of national bank notes has seldom been so large. The banks are actually glutted with this description of currency, and have been freely lending it without interest for periods of three to six days where the borrower agreed to return greenbacks. The rate on call closed at four to five per cent. In discounts there has been more movement, but the amount of paper offering has not been large. Prime double-name acceptances were current at 6 to 7⅛ per cent.

"The gold market was heavy and lower under the improvement in the national credit as reflected in the public debt statement for May 1 and in consequence of the steady disbursements of coin interest by the Treasury, the accumulation of gold in the banks leading to a large increase in the item of specie, thereby reversing the usual showing of a decease owing to the customs payments on imported merchandise. The market moreover has lost speculative attraction during the more active movement at the Stock Exchange. The decline during the week from 115⅝ to 114⅛ would doubtless have been larger had not the foreign exchange market been so firm in anticipation of specie shipments at no very remote day, the steamers of the last few weeks having already taken out large consignments of silver, the deportation of which is regarded as the forerunner of an export of gold.

"The Government market was steady, and at the close became strong. The firmer feeling is due to purchases by capitalists desirous of earning higher interest than is now attainable on call loans. The fear of an unfavorable funding bill is also removed, and buyers are investing with more confidence.

"The flow of money toward the metropolis is again reflected in the very favorable character of the bank statement. The deposits of the week have increased over eight and a half millions and the specie over two and a half millions, the latter item representing the difference between the Treasury disbursements of the May interest and the receipts for customs. The gain in legal tenders is over a million, making a total gain in reserve of nearly four millions against an increase in liabilities of eight and a half millions. The banks have, moreover, been very liberal in their accommodations to borrowers, the item of loans having been expanded nearly six millions."

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 114⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅜; do. 1864, do., 110⅜; do 1865 do., 110⅝; do. do. new, 112⅛; do. 1867, 113⅜; do 1868, 113⅜; 10-40s, 107⅜; Virginia 6s, new 69; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 71; Cumberland preferred, 50; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98¾; Erie, 23½; Reading, 102½; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 123⅜; Michigan Southern, 99¾; Illinois Central, 141⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 123⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock.....	98⅛	Pacific Mail Steam...	42⅛
do. scrip.....	94⅜	Toledo & Wabash R.	57⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	23⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	66⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.....	102¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	81⅝
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	100⅛	Adams Express.....	65½
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	106	Wells, Fargo & Co....	17½
Chi. and N. W. com..	82⅛	United States.....	45⅞
Chi. and N. W. pref..	91⅜	Tennessee 6s, new.	55½
Chi. and R. I. R.....	124	Gold.....	114⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94½	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 9.—The Flour market is without change worthy of special note. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. The sales foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $4·37@4·62½; extras at $4·87½@5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·80, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@9, according to quality. Rye Flour is firm at $5·25. Brandywine Corn Meal is held at $5·75, without finding buyers.

There is a fair demand for prime Wheat at former quotations, but the offerings are light; inferior descriptions are almost unsalable. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·30@1·40. Rye ranges from $1·03 to $1·06 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but without essential change. Sales of 4000 bushels prime Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at $1·12; and 1000 bushels old Western at $1·10. Oats remain as last quoted. Sales of Western at 60@62c.; Pennsylvania at 63@65c.; and light Delaware at 68c.

In Barley Malt no sales were reported, 3500 bushels California Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is in better demand. Sales of 60 barrels wood-bound Western at $1·05, and 50 barrels iron-bound do. at $1·07.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Cotton firmer; sales 1060 bales; middling upland held at 33c. Flour steady; State, $4·85@5·75; Western, $4·85@6·50; Southern, $6@9·90. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn a shade firmer; new mixed Western, $1·15@1·15½. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $29·12@29·25. Lard quiet; steam, in tierces, 16¼@16¼c. Whisky nominal at $1·06½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Cotton firm at 22¾@23c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—better feeling; Maryland, $1·50@1·60; Pennsylvania, $1·49. Corn firm; white, $1·16@1·18; yellow, $1·14@1·15. Oats firm at 63@65c. Mess pork firm at $29·75@30. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17¼c.; shoulders 13½c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 17¼@17½c Whisky steady; straight, $1·06@1·07 for wood and iron bound; patent, $1·04½.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 9.—The market for Beef Cattle was quite firm to-day at the quotations current at the close of our last report. The receipts, though larger than those of the previous two weeks, were comparatively light, and as the demand was passably active sellers experienced no difficulty in realizing full prices, especially for the better grades, which were more in request than the other kinds. Receipts reached 1600 head. The quotations at the close were as follows:—10@10¾c. for choice; 8½@9½c. for fair to good, and 6@7½c. per lb. gross for common.

The following sales were reported:—

Beef.

70 Owen Smith, Pennsylvania, 8½@10.
32 A. Christy, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
30 James Christy, Lancaster co., 8@9½.
27 Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 8@9.
60 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10.
67 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
70 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9½.
38 B. F. McFillen, Western, 8½@9½.
110 James McFillen, Western, 8½@9.
50 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@9½.
109 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@9¼.
250 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9¼.
100 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 9@10¼.
40 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 8@9½.
65 H. Chain, Western, 8@8½.
50 John Smith & Bro., Western, 8½@9.
33 J. & L. Frank, Pennsylvania, 8@9¼.
50 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Pennsylvania, 8½@9½.
80 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8½@9¼.
50 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 8@9½.
46 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
28 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 8½@9¼.
26 Eikon & Co., Lancaster co., 8½@9¼.
30 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8¼@7¾.
35 J. McArdle, Western, 8¾@9½.
40 R. Mayne, Western, 8½@9½.
24 James Aull, Western, 8@9¼.

Cows and Calves—A better demand prevailed for good and prime milkers, which were scarce and held firmly, but other descriptions were neglected. We quote Springers at $40@60, and Cows and Calves at $45@65. Receipts, 175 head.

Sheep—The market retains all the buoyancy which characterized it a week ago, and considerable firmness was noticeable in every description. There has been no further appreciation, but the general tendency of the market is upward. At the Park Drove Yard 9650 head changed hands at 6@7¼c. for good clipped, 7½@8¼c. for woolled, and $2·50@3·25 ⅌ head for common. The receipts of woolled Sheep are quite meagre. About 3000 head sold at the Avenue Yard at 6@9¼c. ⅌ lb. gross.

Hogs met quite an active inquiry, and holders succeeded in realizing an advance. Sales of 2342 head at the Union Yard at $13@13·75 for corn fed.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Vote on the Plebiscite.

Yeas 3,005,666—Nays 705,166

American Securities Abroad.

Latest Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Howard Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The evidence in the Howard investigation to-day was quite severe upon General Howard. It was shown that on his order upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau were turned over to the Howard University. It is contended by the prosecution that for all this there is no authority of law. On the other hand Howard says he acted entirely within the laws of Congress relative to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Free Trade League.

It is discovered that there is a large lobby being organized here in the interests of free trade, and to oppose all land grants to railroads. Commissioner Wells, who goes out of office on the 30th of next month, is said to be the leader of the new movement, and it will be aided by the pens of such writers as Don Piatt, George Alfred Townsend, and Alexander Delmar.

No Quorum in the House.

As soon as the journal was read to-day, Mr. Allison moved an adjournment, and Mr. Farnsworth moved a call of the House. It was manifest that there was not a quorum in the Hall, and it is doubtful if there is a quorum in the city. The House therefore adjourned until to-morrow—yeas 77, nays 58.

General Butler

arrived to-day from Massachusetts. He proposes to have a meeting of the Reconstruction Committee to-morrow and to report the Georgia bill during the day, putting it through under the previous question. As soon as that is disposed of, he will finish Tennessee and bring in a bill to remedy affairs in that State.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, May 9.—An immense crowd was at the court to-day, including many ladies.

Mr. Graham continued for the defense. He reminded the jury that McFarland's previous attempt on Richardson's life should have no weight with them, because he had not been proved sane at the time. He reminded the jury of the casual manner in which McFarland met Richardson in the *Tribune* office, and alluded to the special providence which seems to direct the bullets of injured husbands—a fact which shows the moral justice of the act; moreover, McFarland's words at the time should not be considered, because they were clearly the offspring of a frenzied mind.

Counsel then reviewed the evidence of Mr. Coughlin and Mr. Elwood to show the deranged state of his mind during the three days preceding the 25th of November. His movements then, not his words, should guide the jury.

Another point to be borne in mind was the fact that the prosecution had dubbed Mrs. McFarland with the name of her paramour, without establishing any legal right to that claim. Again, the prosecution failed to show that Mrs. McFarland had earned any money after her separation from her husband, and the presumption was that she was supported all this time by Richardson.

Counsel then condemned the attempt to impeach the testimony of Mrs. Callaghan as to the presence of Mrs. McFarland in Jersey City, and maintained that this attempt had utterly failed.

In truth, Mrs. McFarland was then ensconced in Mrs. Gilbert's house with her paramour, and her friends tried to keep her presence secret. Coming to the event itself, it will be seen that the evidence of the prosecution leaves the matter in a very doubtful and confused state. All the witnesses were from the *Tribune* office, and it is notorious that the attaches of this paper are implicated in this free-love transaction. In fact, the *Tribune* is arraigned in this court, and all those employed in the office are interested in clearing that paper from the charges against it.

Counsel then alluded to the vagueness of the evidence of the shooting, and the failure of the prosecution to show the state of McFarland's mind on the night of the shooting. The prosecution had also neglected to bring forward any disinterested witness who was in the *Tribune* office at the time of the shooting. This is clearly disingenuous on the part of the prosecution. Again, an interested witness in the *Tribune* office wished to have it believed that McFarland was in the office fifteen minutes, in order to make out that he was perfectly sedate in his mind.

Counsel then read the evidence of Wanking, and argued that McFarland met Richardson immediately after he entered the office. The shooting was really instantaneous, and the confusion in the office was so great that they were unable to state anything with certainty about the case. These witnesses were determined to hang McFarland, and they gave their testimony solely for that end. Richardson, too, according to the evidence, gave his pistol, wrapped in flannel, to his friend, in order that the public might imagine that he was assassinated while disarmed and unprepared to defend himself.

Counsel then mentioned several occasions in which McFarland could have shot Richardson if he had any such intention, but the fact was he had no such intention, while he had no control over his mind, and it was only when the balance of his mind was overthrown that Richardson fell by his hand. The prosecution say it was cowardice on his part; that he quailed before Richardson's eye, but this is no inhuman assertion—"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." The injured husband could not quail before the eye of the seducer of his wife.

Counsel then reviewed the life of McFarland and his gradual rise from the position of a mechanic to that of a lawyer. In 1859 he was worth $50,000 in gold, he lived chiefly in New York, but he was ruined by his land speculations in the West. He was rewarded for his services to the Republican party with a responsible position as Commissioner of Enrollments.

This was in 1863. Since that he has always had at least five dollars a day, and his wife had no right to refuse to love him because he was not able to support her in luxury. There was nothing strange in the fact that his wife contributed to the support of the family. The plot to destroy this man is fiendish. In ordinary cases the eloping wife leaves her children behind; she went upon the stage merely to meet Richardson, and the prosecution failed to prove that she had any histrionic talents; she left the stage soon after she had abandoned her husband. The position of an injured husband is peculiarly unhappy. If he sues for damages he is craven; if he kills the seducer of his wife he is sent to the gallows. The counsel then cited a case in which a jury had awarded $16,000 to a man who had witnessed his wife's dishonor. In this case the judge had set aside this verdict, because it would be merely an encouragement to vice.

The counsel then alluded to the circumstances under which Mrs. McFarland left her husband; her intellect was carried away by the flattery of Richardson, and she longed for money to enable her to enjoy society and life in elegance; there was no trouble in their married life and nothing to justify the separation; Richardson gets into the house at No. 72 Amity street, and there is every opportunity for their adulterous intercourse; McFarland one day caught her leaving Richardson's room and reprimanded her; she made it up; McFarland left the house and when he returned his wife was at Sinclair's and his boy Danny on his way to Boston.

Obituary.

OSWEGO, May 9.—The venerable James Platt, President of Lake Ontario National Bank, formerly State Senator and first Mayor of the city of Oswego, died here yesterday, aged eighty-three. He was a son of Judge Zephanias Platt, one of the leading men of the State during the Revolution, and after whom Plattsburg is named.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The United States Indian Commission has called a meeting at the Cooper Institute on May 18, to promote reform in the Indian administration and sustaining President Grant in his Indian policy.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived, steamship De Soto, from Havana.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Election.

PARIS, May 9.—The following is the result of the voting, as far as received, to 5 o'clock this morning:—Yeas, 3,005,666; nays, 705,156.

The vote cast by the navy is all in except that of two ports. The result shows 16,458 yeas and 2970 noes. Paris is tranquil.

The Attempted Murder of Prince D'Arenburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—One Chiskow, a laborer, has been arrested, charged with the murder of the Prince d'Arenburg. This man was once employed by the Prince. It is said the proofs against him are conclusive.

Fashionable Betrothal.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Morning Post* of to-day announces the betrothal of Lord Derby and the Marchioness of Salisbury.

John Bright.

The *News* of to-day authoritatively contradicts the report of John Bright's withdrawal from the Cabinet.

The Bourse.

PARIS, May 9.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 80c.

ANTWERP, May 9.—Petroleum opened firm at 53½f.

C U B A.

A Strange Report from Washington—Prim Agrees to Sell the Island to the Spanish Volunteers for $100,000,000.

The New York *Sun* publishes the following despatch from Washington:—

The expected action of Congress in the matter of Cuban belligerency has been delayed in a manner which seemed long unaccountable, but which recent developments explain. The House has been waiting for the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The favorable resolution to which that committee agreed several weeks ago, together with the report then prepared, has been held back partly under influences which have been actively operating in other directions toward the same end.

Two rings, organized here for different objects, have in fact been industriously and successfully at work to stave off any action by Congress in this matter. The first consists of pretended friends of Cuba and their dupes, whose efforts have been directed to prevent the granting of belligerent rights until the Cuban agents would consent to a heavy blackmail arrangement. Always really powerless to further this object, they are, now that their game is understood, equally powerless to impede it.

The other ring includes highly influential personages in Spain and in the country, among whom are prominent General Prim and Minister Roberts, with the full aid, sympathy, and concurrence of our Secretary of State. Spain despairs of retaining possession of Cuba, and Mr. Fish knows it, and cannot deny but that he has long been thus informed by his agents.

The scheme on foot, and now matured for practical execution, is that Spain shall sell the island to the Spanish volunteers for one hundred millions of dollars, of which ten millions are to be paid down, and bonds given for the balance secured on the island, guaranteed if feasible by the United States. If this cannot be obtained, the arrangement is to be made by its mediation, or with its moral aid and countenance. Mr. Fish and his friends do not hesitate to express the conviction that the cession of Cuba to the Spanish volunteers would be the most desirable solution of the question. As an argument to Senators, members, and others for not pressing the question of Cuban belligerent rights, and as a plea for delay, it is confidently intimated that Spain will soon sell the island to the Spanish volunteers, and that the Spanish volunteers will sell to the United States. In what manner, or in what form of organization the volunteers are to buy the island is not stated, but I shall doubtless soon be able to inform you. As yet, however, the scheme has not become sufficiently developed for its minuter features to be known. But the ice has been broken here, and the whole affair will soon be revealed.

The great objection made to this plan by clear-headed men who have been consulted respecting it, is that, great as would be the value of Cuba in a peaceful and productive condition, and desirable as might be the annexation of the island to the United States, it would be absurd to pay a hundred millions, or even fifty millions, for a ferocious civil war. The answer to this is, that as the Cubans generally desire annexation, they will be sure to acquiesce in the transaction as soon as the volunteers shall transfer their right to the United States; and that thus the civil war will be brought to a perfect and permanent conclusion. Or, it is said, if the volunteers should not at once make arrangements to sell their claim, their violent, brutal, and insubordinate character will at once lead them into outrages of so extreme a nature, that it will become the duty of the United States to interfere by force, drive out the volunteers, relieve the patriots from their enemies, and then proceed to annex the island.

—The Prince of Orange is going to marry the third daughter of Queen Victoria.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, May 9.—Arrived, bark Germania, from Rio for orders.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived, steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....57 | 11 A. M.....68 | 2 P. M.....69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Barkentine Faithlie, Stephens, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Panita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Cathcart, Stein, 2 days from New York, with scrap iron to captain.

Brig Hattie, Grant, 6 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Brig Eudorus, Haskell, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Lucy W. Snow, Hall, 10 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Abbie, Davis, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Maggie E. Gray, Pillsbury, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Irelan, 9 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom.

Schr Elmer Davis, Coan, from Norwalk, Conn.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, from Provincetown.

Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.

Schr Mason, McNitt, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Thos. M. Rodney, Still, 3 days from Milford, Del., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 6th instant.

Schr Ida McCabe, Pickens, hence, at New Haven 6th inst.

Schrs Kate E. Rich, Doughty, and S. H. Sharp, Webb, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 5th inst.

FOURTH EDITION

Southern Methodist Conference.

The Fifth Day's Proceedings.

More Frauds on the Revenue.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Rulings and Seizures.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The wholesale liquor dealers who receive and send out only wines and malt liquors are not required to keep the book, form 52, prescribed in circular 76 from the Internal Revenue Office, the law only requiring an account to be kept of spirits received and sent out.

The following arrests and seiz

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE IN THREE STATES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The elements are being moved in three States with reference to approaching political complications, and we are thus afforded a fresh illustration of the constant necessity of foresight in our political thought and action. There is no other country in the civilized world in which the mind of the people is kept so constantly and thoroughly *en rapport* with present as well as future political necessities. No sooner is one event decided than the electors begin to study the future, and to calculate its probabilities, its necessities, and the persons who ought to deal with it. Everybody, from the highest to the lowest, feels a personal interest in these issues, either through individual ambition or a desire for the general good. The result is that when any great political question is presented for definite action, the people are prepared to act intelligently upon it, and in a great degree to control their representatives in its decision.

The people of Maine are now busily discussing the question of a successor to Senator Morrill, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The merits and demerits of a number of candidates are being canvassed, and the prospect is that the struggle will be a triangular affair, like Jack Easy's duel, and perhaps time will produce some four or five contestants. Mr. Morrill, Speaker Blaine, Governor Chamberlain, and Governor Israel Washburne, Jr., have all been strongly recommended, but Mr. Blaine is reported to have declined a contest. The State is fortunate in having such an abundance of good material from which to choose, and still more fortunate in being able to conduct the canvass without that bitterness of feeling which usually attends personal struggles.

In Vermont a lively discussion is going on as to the Republican candidate for Governor. Among the names most prominently put forward are those of Hon. Francis Billings and Hon. Julius Converse, both of Woodstock, and both "West side" candidates. The "East side" presents Hon. A. L. Miner, of Manchester, and Governor Hendee. Apart from the question of locality, Hon. John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, has recently been brought forward as a new candidate. Vermont is so nearly unanimous in its Republicanism, that the struggle is ended in the nominating convention, and the poll is a mere matter of form.

In Ohio both parties have actively begun the canvass for the State election, which takes place on the second Tuesday in October. The Republican Convention is called for the 10th day of August, and the Democratic Convention for the 19th of June. The State officers to be chosen are Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, member of the Board of Public Works, and Controller. The greatest interest, however, centres in the members of Congress. It is understood that Messrs. Schenck, Winans, Upson, Garfield, Bingham, Ambler, and perhaps others on the Republican side, are candidates for re-election, as also Mr. Cessna, Democrat. Judge Welker, of the Fourteenth District, declines a renomination, and Hon. James Monroe, of Oberlin, is urged to succeed him. The result of the canvass is assured, although the Democrats promise a lively fight. With the colored vote—which will be at least five thousand solid Republican—the State is counted good for at least fifteen thousand Republican majority.

In each of these States there is every prospect of that harmony and success which ought to attend our party contests in every place where we have won victories before. No dispassionate man can doubt that the Republicans have, upon the whole, deserved well of the country. They have endeavored to carry out the will of the people with fidelity, and in the teeth of innumerable obstacles. The President has honestly fulfilled his pledges, and avoided all those errors into which his immediate predecessor fell, to the great disturbance of public affairs. We believe, then, that we may appeal with confidence to the people in all the approaching elections. We have yet many things before us to accomplish, but what we have achieved in the past is the best guarantee for our work in the future. With reduced taxation, and a revision of that part of our revenue system which checks rather than encourages the prosperity of the nation, we shall be able to say that no other existing organization could or would have done half so much to promote the common good. If Republicans in Congress will only do their duty, we need not fear that the country will indorse them.

AN INTERESTING AND DOUBTFUL QUESTION—IS MR. GREELEY A PROFANE SWEARER?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Among the many side issues which have arisen during the trial of the McFarland case, one of the most singular is the question whether the Hon. Horace Greeley does or does not swear. We do not overstate the matter when we say that the public take an unusual interest in this subject. The great, though of late rather low-toned journal which Mr. Greeley conducts is probably read by a larger number of evangelical clergymen than any other secular newspaper in the country, and the fame of its founder has extended beyond the boundaries of this republic.

Common rumor, too often disposed to ill, would perhaps decide this question against Mr. Greeley, in advance of a fair and full investigation of the facts. For example, it was charged, and even believed, that Mr. Greeley, while a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and within the very precincts of the State Capitol, swore vehemently at Colonel Duganne, another distinguished member of the convention; and that when he finally departed from the hall, shaking the dust from his feet in condemnation of the dilatory proceedings of his colleagues, he left a stream of expletives behind which casual listeners mistook for swearing. But all this, as we have said, is a matter of rumor, and is not supported by any legal proof.

Though clergymen, according to the canon law, may be arraigned, and even condemned, on common rumor, no manager of a progressive journal in this enlightened era, and especially not the philosopher of the *Tribune*, need submit to be tried by a rule which originated in the dark ages of monkish superstition. Mr. Greeley's case is to be disposed of on its merits; and if he is to be rudely accused of profanity, he is entitled to the benefit of every reasonable doubt which can make in his favor. According to this just rule everybody who knows Mr. Greeley would, at the first blush, render a verdict in his favor without leaving their seats, except for one or two careless answers given by him while a witness in the McFarland trial.

Some time ago one Isaac G. Reed, Esq., author and journalist, published over his own signature a statement that Mr. Greeley, in the course of a conversation about the Richardson-McFarland affair, and while laboring with intense feeling, uttered several nouns, verbs, and adjectives—say six or a dozen—which, in spite of the most charitable construction that could be put upon them, amounted to swearing. While on the stand as a witness Mr. Greeley was asked, in reference to the truth of Mr. Reed's statement:—"Did you swear in the expression that you made use of? Did you make use of any oath?" To which Mr Greeley promptly replied:—"Oath? No, sir!" His case now stood upon a rock, and, as the lawyers say, he should have rested. But he was further asked:—"Didn't you swear in conversing with Mr. Reed?" Quite off his guard, and without seeming to see that his answer could be twisted to his prejudice, he responded, "Not once where he has published five times." When further pressed with the question, "Did you swear at all?" he replied with that candor which ever marks his character:—"I might have said once something to that effect." After recording this answer, the reporter of the trial adds, as he might well do, "Sensation!"

Nothing, however, is absolutely proven by these admissions; and with candid minds they will hardly outweigh Mr. Greeley's own explicit declaration, made a few minutes previous, that he did not make use of any oath in the course of the whole interview. But even this does not dispose of the subject as it ought to be disposed of. Here we have the Hon. D. C. Henderson of Michigan, who certifies in the Allegan *Journal* that he has "held for several years intimate confidential relations with Mr. Greeley," and that the last-named gentlemen "when he is mad will swear like a trooper in good plain Saxon English." This declaration from such a source—for Mr. Henderson seems to regard swearing as rather commendable—throws the whole matter into doubt again, and, we are sorry to say, leaves the matter as much befogged as ever.

We are aware that men of high standing will sometimes swear, when they are brought under unexpected mental excitement. General Washington swore at Monmouth; General Sherman swore at Chickasaw Bluffs; and General Sheridan swore furiously at Cedar Creek. But profanity is none the less an ungentlemanly and wicked thing; and we are glad to testify that General Grant never swears. If it be true that Mr. Greeley sometimes gives way to this shocking practice, we trust that he will lose no time in beginning to fight within himself against it until he shall conquer his evil predisposition, and achieve a thorough and lasting reform. Why should a good man like Horace Greeley be habitually a profane swearer? We hope he is not; but if he is, we entreat him to go to work at once and earnestly to overcome the depravity which leads to such a habit.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES AMONG THE DOCTORS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When the Hon. James Brooks turned his mind to corsets and hair-pins, we hoped we should hear no more shin-bone speeches in Washington. But the eminent advocate of the Caucasian race who represents the Eighth district of New York seems to have left his mantle to the American Medical Association, and that eminent body has been bearing testimony against cutaneous pigments and prognathous jaws with a fury which would do credit to a whole temple full of raving Sybils. The question seems to be whether local societies which admit colored physicians to membership are fit to affiliate with the American Medical Association. Judging from the proceedings of the last few days, we should say the question ought to be whether the American Medical Association is worthy to affiliate with them, and our impulse would be to answer, No.

The gentlemen who have made such a ridiculous pother in this highly aristocratic and exclusive society have such horror of a dark skin that they won't even sit in the same room with a white man who has been sitting in the same room with a black man—and how much further back they extend the ban we really don't know. Whether they fear that color is contagious, like smallpox, or believe that the innate infamy of the African race is so awful that it degrades every man who comes for a moment in contact with a negro, is a point upon which they have not yet enlightened us. They have given no reason why a physician who is qualified by education and character to practise his profession should be disqualified merely by a dark skin to attend the meetings where his professional brethren exchange experiences; of course they haven't, for there is no reason; they have only shown that in the estimation of a certain class of members of the association a colored man is almost as bad as a homœopathist, and that in the estimation of the public a certain class of American physicians are very little better than donkeys.

A CRITIC'S RECOMPENSE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

At last, after many years of patient expectation and more than one disappointment, Jules Janin—we had almost written the venerable Jules Janin—has attained the great object of a life devoted, with rare simplicity and singleness of purpose, to literary work and literary culture. In these latter days it is seldom that one meets with a man to whom the constant labor of his pen is at once a business and a pleasure, who writes to live and lives to write, and who, in writing and reading, finds the constant and only occupation and delight of a life exempt from vulgar ambition, content with a modest and lettered ease and the "high society" of his library. Such is this veteran man of letters whom the French Academy has so tardily elected to a vacant chair. For more than thirty years, undisturbed by revolutions, unshaken by political vicissitudes, undepressed by public calumny, Jules Janin has contributed to the *Debats*, Monday after Monday, a seven days' history of the Parisian stage; and the volumes in which he has collected these studies of the dramatic art and literature of his time will be at once the most faithful and the most agreeable record of a period in which Victor Hugo fought and won the battle of the romantic drama; and Mlle. Mars yielded her sceptre to Rachel, the little Jewish girl, who had followed the wandering fortunes of a tambourine before her genius relumed for a moment the expiring lamp of the tragic muse at the national theatre. Such is the fertility of that dramatic literature to which the English stage owes so many original adaptations, and such was the conscientiousness with which Jules Janin fulfilled his critical duties, that a Monday without a criticism of some new drama or vaudeville or farce (for he left nothing, however trivial, unnoticed), or of some revival, was the rarest of occurrences. If the field of criticism lay fallow for the moment he was never at a loss for a text upon which to throw, like an embroidery, his most sparkling, abundant, and various chat, strewed with quotations from his favorite Latin poets and French essayists, and occasionally, but not, perhaps, so spontaneously, from the Greek drama and philosophy, and of late years, with a decided preference, from Shakespeare. The loving zeal and fidelity with which Jules Janin has performed his literary and journalistic functions should be an example to those who treat dramatic criticism as an occupation for any Jack of all trades and master of none. In a country where dramatic authors are original adapters, there is most excuse for this low appreciation of the office; but certainly Jules Janin's enthusiasm was more conducive to the dignity of the press and the self-respect of public writers. His judgments may not always have escaped the charge of partiality; undoubtedly he had his favorites and his fancies, but if he sometimes erred on the side of indulgence, he never sinned against integrity and charity in his criticisms. And thus it happens that this prince among critics has reached the confines of old age beloved by all the surviving contemporaries of his earlier years, and by his younger brethren; and in the chorus of congratulations from all sorts and conditions of literary men in Paris saluting the new Academician there will not be a discordant voice. His signature in the *Debats* has been cordially welcome to many readers beyond the frontiers of his own country, and has won him many friends who never saw his face. Nor were his dramatic criticisms the only credentials with which he presented himself to the suffrages of the Academy. He has written several short novels and a history of the revolution. But these were his "pot-boilers." His labor of love was his translation of "Horace;" and if sympathy of nature and congeniality of tastes and temperament are the qualifications of a translator, it would not be easy to find a more Horatian interpreter of the delightful Roman poet than Jules Janin, whose cottage at Passy (where Ponsard died) is his Sabine farm.

JUNIPER MORALS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Rev. Charles B. Smythe is a lively genius. He achieved notoriety by denouncing the bare ballet in sermons more sensuous than the sensational exhibitions he affected to deplore. He has tasted the virtues of the mixed product of the berry of the juniper and the patient beast from Orange county, pronounced them exceedingly valuable for the stomach's sake, and promotive of vigor and steadiness to the nervous system. He has even run the gauntlet of the press and the priests, and got nothing worse therefor than an admonitery rebuke, which he accepts with all humility and kindly feeling. We know not which to admire most, the effort at exculpation of the presbyterial court, or the frank acceptance of the censure by the admonished minister. The committee find certain "facts of an unfavorable character," to wit:—The reverend gentleman lunched on a Sabbath day, at a restaurant in which a bar for the sale of intoxicating liquor is kept; during which he called for gin and milk, and his guests followed: one uniting with him in his favorite beverage, and the other preferring ale, and this in violation of the excise law, which prohibits the sale even of the juice of the juniper on the Sabbath day. Not only this, but he actually paid his bill, although too conscientious to do so on the day sacredly consecrated to rest and holy pursuits. No blessing was asked on the repast, and, worse than all the rest, he sent his son to decipher his manuscripts in order that the *Sun* of Monday might blaze with the light of his sermon. Certain "extenuating circumstances" are found. The first one gravely put forward is, "the accused did not ask any of his guests to take any intoxicating drinks," but simply said, "What will you have?" Evidently, the committee do not frequent bar-rooms, either on the Sabbath or any other day, or this discrimination would not have been made. Let it be known, however, that "What will you have?" is pronounced by the committee who tried Smythe to be an unobjectionable formula before a bar, even though the response be immediately "gin and milk," "ale," or any other article. The other extenuating circumstances are, that the accused was under a considerable degree of physical exhaustion, that the quantity drank was not large, and that he did not get intoxicated. In other words, he was tired; it was but a tiny little thing, at best, and all the possible consequences did not follow. The committee then proceed in a very grave argument to decide several delicate questions. Going to the restaurant was indiscretion; calling for gin was a temptation of the barkeeper to break the Sabbath; it is "at least very perilous" to drink gin and milk in a restaurant, and it may, therefore, be "fairly questioned" whether the accused did right or not, and his conduct was calculated to encourage others in the use of intoxicating liquors. It seems to be a matter of doubt, with the committee, whether drinking gin and milk is censurable or not, and whether it is proper to imbibe it in company of reporters, and thus lead them from the paths of rectitude; but on the whole they conclude that he is censurable, recommend that he be rebuked, and made to promise to walk more circumspectly. The reverend gentleman was equal to the occasion afforded by the report of the committee. He believed "the document had been drawn up with a great deal of care, kindliness of feeling, and impartiality," and while he would like to have had the *Sun* censured sharply, yet he accepted it in the spirit in which it was offered, and acknowledged the distinction between the facts and the extenuating circumstances, but thought these latter would have justified a mere admonition and not a rebuke. Nevertheless he submitted to the judgment of the committee, expressed his sorrow that he had given cause for the same, and promised to walk more circumspectly in the future. And thus the farce closed, after the rebuke had been formally administered. It is unfortunate for the Church that the Rev. Smythe had not been in other hands. The result is more scandalous than the original transaction. Such shabby whitewash can never hide from view the conduct it proposes to cover. Already the attempt is made by scoffers to deduce from the trial inferences derogatory to ministerial character and church consistency. But the deduction is unwarranted. Smythe is an exception to clerical conduct, as is the tribunal before which he appeared to ecclesiastic courts. Nowhere else could such a result have been reached.

NAPOLEON AND HIS PROFESSED MISSION.

From the Baltimore American.

If the late alleged plot for the assassination of Louis Napoleon is not, as supposed by some, a mere invention of the Government for political effect, it is the fourth attempt of the kind which has been made upon his life. The first of these occurred in 1852, when, as Prince President, he was passing through Marseilles on a triumphal journey. An infernal machine was constructed, consisting of more than a hundred musket barrels placed in a room upon the ground floor of a house, so as to sweep the street with certain death to all before it. It was designed that these guns should be discharged simultaneously by a fuse as soon as the President, with his cortege, was in front of them. If the plan had been accomplished, the carnage, in the crowded streets of a city on a fete day, must have been terrific; but it is one of the amiable characteristics of such conspirators to consider it better that ninety innocent persons should suffer than that one whom they consider guilty should escape. Fortunately, the plan was discovered, by the vigilance of the police, on the day before the President passed by that window.

The second attempt was made upon the Emperor's return to France from his visit to England in 1855. On the 28th of April a man named Pianori, who does not seem to have had any accomplices, approached very near the Emperor while he was riding on horseback in the environs of Paris, the Empress accompanying him in a carriage. The assassin fired twice at his intended victim with a revolver, one shot grazing the Emperor's hat. The criminal was instantly seized, and afterwards executed. The Senate, in a body, called upon the Emperor with their congratulations for his escape. In his reply he said:—"So long as I shall not have accomplished my mission, I incur no danger."

The third attempt was made by the Italian revolutionist Orsini and his accomplices, who, as the Emperor and Empress, on the 14th January, 1858, were approaching the opera in their carriage, a dense crowd being around, threw under the carriage several bombs of terrific power. A large number were killed and many more wounded by the explosion, but the Emperor and Empress escaped entirely unharmed. Here again was displayed the recklessness of innocent life peculiar to these extremists in their plots, as well as the bungling execution which kills its friends and lets its enemies escape.

In view of these and the result of the latest attempt at his assassination, the Emperor, it is presumed, still considers his "mission" unfulfilled. He appears, however, in his measures for establishing parliamentary government and perpetuating his dynasty, to recognize the approach of the inevitable end, but with the determination to be "master of the situation" to the full extent of human capability to the last moment of his own "recorded time."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors:—

PRESIDENT,
W. H. KEMBLE.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM H. KERN,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM BUMM.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier.

W. H. TABER, Cashier.

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 411 CHESNUT Street. 5 6 6t

☞ BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg (corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.

W. R. SHELBY,
5 2 14t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 16 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

☞ NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 16 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf6

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 6 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
2 1 tf T. W. CATTELL.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores).

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	209,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,225,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·96
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·38
	Cash in Drawer	972·96
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.	R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.	WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus.	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $544,365·41

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,460
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,264
Accrued interest	20,337
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE L. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 55

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Evermas,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and so exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 49 North FIFTH Street. 4 1

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On Saturday, before Alderman Beitler, Police Sergeant Major, of the Fifth district, had a hearing on the charge of improperly arresting and imprisoning J. C. Dawes, Treasurer of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway Company. He was held to answer.

—Yesterday morning about half-past 5 o'clock a fire was discovered in the rear of Farrel, Herring & Co.'s fire-proof safe establishment, Chesnut street, above Eighth. The flames, which are supposed to have originated in a box of ashes on the third floor of the building, were extinguished before they gained much headway. The stock of Edward Ferris, who occupies the second story for the sale of white goods, suffered considerably from water.

—Coroner Taylor yesterday held inquests on the following cases:—On the body of an unknown white man, found drowned in the Schuylkill, near the Point House, on Saturday last. He was about forty years of age.

On the body of Joseph Saxenmeier, aged forty-nine years, residing at No. 629 Swanson street, who died in a lager-beer saloon No. 32 South street. Verdict, death from heart disease.

On the body of a man supposed to be named Michael Moriarty, who committed suicide by jumping overboard at Washington avenue wharf.

—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a quarrel arose among a party of men in a tavern in the neighborhood of Ninth and Federal streets, where a dance was in progress. The parties went into the street, and in a fight that ensued William Hughes was stabbed twice in the back, once in the side, and received a cut in the back of the head and the back of one hand. The wounds of Hughes were examined by Dr. Smith, and one is believed to have penetrated the left lung. Hughes identified one John Ford as the one who commenced the disturbance, but could not say that he was the one who stabbed him. Ford, who lives at No. 1442 Anthony street, was locked up. Hughes, who is twenty-eight years old, was removed to the house of a friend, at Tenth and Federal streets, and subsequently to his home, on Montrose street, below Eighteenth, where he lies in a critical condition.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 114⅞.

—General Goicuria, the Cuban leader recently captured by the Spaniards, has been executed.

—There is likely to be no business transacted in Congress to-day on account of no quorum.

—The President has stated his approval of Senator Sherman's bill for the reduction of the taxes.

—On Saturday there was ten and a half millions of currency in the treasury, and nearly a hundred millions of coin.

—Whittemore, of cadetship fame, will be opposed in his effort at re-election by one candidate only—S. C. Dunn.

—There has been no Indian trouble in Colorado, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and Governsr McCook anticipates none.

—The subject of the Government taking possession of the business of telegraphing will be considered to-day by the House Special Committee.

—Governor Palmer, of Illinois, offers a heavy reward for the apprehension of the persons who lynched one Ramsey in Putnam county on April 16.

—Over three thousand dollars will be netted to the Richmond Relief Fund by a performance at one of the Baltimore theatres on Saturday night. The auditorium was overflowed, the musicians being driven from their seats, and numbers of spectators occupying the stage.

—The first direct mail from Australia arrived in San Francisco on Saturday. So numerous were the passengers that a portion of them had to remain at Honolulu, the connecting steamer not having sufficient accommodation. This augurs well for the success of the new enterprise.

Foreign Affairs.

—The rumor that Mr. Bright will retire from the English Ministry is again revived.

—Napoleon's remonstrance to the Vatican is backed by a despatch from Prussia.

—Eugenie caused mass to be said in the Paris churches for the success of the *plebiscitum*.

—Spain will not pay salaries to those bishops who refuse to take the oath to support the new Constitution.

—The man who, at a public meeting, urged the impeachment of Napoleon, has been sent to jail for two years and fined 10,000 francs.

THE HAIL STORM.

Great Damage Inflicted Throughout the City—Churches, School-Houses, Hot-Houses, Factories, and Dwellings Suffer.

The following are the more important incidents happening during the storm:—

Just as the storm commenced a funeral procession was about starting from a house in Seventeenth street, below Pine. About twenty carriages, containing relatives and friends of the family, were forming, when the horses became unmanageable in consequence of the pelting of the hail, and started at a furious rate up Seventeenth street.

The driver of the hearse containing the corpse, a child, in attempting to stop the horses ran the hearse against a tree-box, and before he could get away, two of the carriages ran into the hearse, breaking the wheels of the hearse and damaging the sides, but the fastening in the bottom of the vehicle prevented any damage to the coffin. The driver of one of the carriages broken by the collision with the hearse was thrown violently to the ground, receiving such dangerous wounds in his head and back that it was thought best to remove him to the Hospital, where he now remains in a critical condition. His name is Patrick Dugan, and resides in Quarry street. A lady in one of the carriages had a finger cut, and another, one of her wrists sprained.

The storm was very severe in the northwestern as well as in other parts of the city. A large number of lights in the school-houses on Coates street, above Twelfth, and on Melon street, above Eleventh, were broken. The dwelling-houses in this entire neighborhood suffered severely, some of the buildings having as high as fifty panes of glass broken. Over 100 lights were broken at Handel and Haydn Hall, and a large number in Washington Hall, Spring Garden street.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church and the Bishop's Free Church, on Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth, both suffered severely, the former requiring an expenditure of $1000 at least to repair the damages. St. Malachi's Catholic Church, on Eleventh street, above Master, had all the front windows broken. The Universalist Church, on Eighth street, above Noble, and the Tenth Presbyterian Church, at Twelfth and Walnut streets, were also badly damaged.

Along North Eighth street we noticed a large number of windows broken:—Spring Garden Academy, Eighth and Buttonwood streets; Universalist Church, above Noble street; at Nos. 437, 439, 411, and 441, a number of large-sized glass broken; northeast corner of Eighth and Callowhill streets, nearly fifty panes broken; at Nos. 239 and 241 large glass broken; the front windows of Trinity M. E. Church badly damaged; Track's photograph gallery, No. 159 North Eighth street, was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars, by the breaking of sky and large side lights and panes of glass in all the windows; over fifty lights broken in stores from Nos. 101 to 117, and at No. 63 North Eighth street, Haldt, photographer, had sixty lights broken; and at No. 13, Yeigel's store, nearly all were broken. Morat's gallery, southwest corner Eighth and Market streets, also suffered severely in the loss of window and skylight, the latter being entirely destroyed and the room damaged by water. The injury to the windows of stores along Market street was not so great as one would have imagined. At Nos. 722, 724, and 720 a number of lights were broken, and only thirty were broken in the large store of Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.

The Tenth Presbyterian Church, at Twelfth and Walnut, suffered severely in broken windows, nearly every pane of glass exposed having been broken.

In the southern portion of the city the storm was very violent, especially in the First and Second wards. Very many of the stained glass windows in the Tenth and Dickerson street fronts of the Church of the Annunciation, the Scott Methodist Episcopal Church on Eighth street, below Dickerson, the Calvary Baptist Church on Fifth street, below Carpenter, and in the Mariners' Baptist Bethel on Front street, below Christian, were broken.

At the Naval Asylum several hundred lights were demolished.

In the front windows of the Second District Police Station (old Southwark Hall), eighty-nine panes of glass were shattered.

The splendid hot-house of Mr. Lippincott, at Broad and Walnut streets, was completely riddled, and the plants much damaged.

In the front windows of the Shiffler Hose house, a new building on Moyamensing avenue, below Dickerson street, there were but seven whole panes of glass when the storm subsided.

Very considerable damage was done to the hot-houses of the Widow Bisset, florist, on Tasker street, between Moyamensing avenue and Fourth street.

All over the city skylights were broken, causing damage to the goods of storekeepers in the business quarters. The services of the Insurance Patrol was called into requisition in some instances, and their waterproof coverings were of great benefit in preventing damage.

The drivers on street cars had great difficulty in managing the horses during the violence of the storm, and the application of both brakes was necessary to prevent spirited animals from running away. Two handsome horses attached to a light wagon took fright in the upper part of the city and dashed off at full speed. The wagon was overturned, the driver thrown out, and the animals kept on. The owner had not been able to hear anything of them up to last evening.

At St. Mark's Church some two hundred panes of glass were broken, including some one hundred and fifty of the stained panes constituting the "Four Apostles'" window, which will take several hundred dollars to replace.

On Chesnut street the damage was not very extensive below Sixth street, but beyond that point some of the buildings suffered severely.

At the Continental Hotel about sixty of the large lights on Chesnut street were broken, and two hundred and fifty in other portions of the building. About three hundred were broken out of the windows of the Girard House.

The Mercantile Library, on Tenth street, above Chesnut, suffered severely, one hundred and twenty lights in the side windows having been broken, and about the same number of the side lights on the roof and the ground glass inside. Several hundred dollars will be required to repair the damage.

Much of the glass in the towers of St. Stephen's Church was broken.

The Bingham House, at Eleventh and Market streets, had over 343 lights broken (250 of which were large lights), and the windows on Eleventh as well as on Market street presented a most dilapidated appearance.

The damage was also serious along Broad street—the windows of warehouses, churches, and dwellings being much broken. The handsome circular window of stained glass in the chapel of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church were completely riddled; while nearly every pane of glass was broken from tower and steeple of the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch, and also from the large windows on the west.

The stained glass in the windows of the West Arch Street Church is badly broken. One light in one of the windows cost $125.

The hot-house of Mrs. B. A. Fahnestock, Eighteenth and Arch streets, had over 150 lights broken, entailing a loss of near $1000, without counting damage to the rare and costly plants.

From $1200 to $1500 will be required to repair the loss sustained by the breaking of glass in Mr. Dryburgh's hot-house in Cherry street, below Eighteenth.

Nearly all the glass in the windows of the Southwestern Presbyterian Church, Twentieth and Fitzwater streets, are broken.

The beautiful stained glass in the windows of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, is much shattered.

The stained glass windows in the Church of the Covenant, on Filbert street, near Eighteenth, are damaged beyond repair.

At the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Filbert streets, the communion service had just commenced when the storm broke over the city. Many of the lights in the windows were broken.

The hot-house of Rodney King, at Nineteenth and Race streets, was badly damaged. Also the one belonging to James Pollock, Fifteenth street, below Walnut.

A large number of lights were broken in the new Colonnade Hotel, Chesnut street, above Fifteenth, and considerable damage done to private dwellings in the immediate vicinity.

In most of the churches, Sunday School services had commenced, and there was much excitement among the children, caused by the breaking of glass and the loud noise made by the falling hail.

A large number of lights were also broken at the Episcopal Academy, on Locust street, below Broad. At Horticultural Hall 195 lights were broken, but the Academy of Music, adjoining, escaped with but trifling loss.

The large rose window in the new Baptist Church, at Broad and Spruce streets, was completely riddled, also two smaller ones. The large window in the north end, which cost about $9000, was damaged, but it is thought it can be repaired.

Dr. Wiley's Church, Broad, below Spruce, was also damaged to some extent, the stained glass windows being broken badly. The oriel window of the beautiful church at Broad and Green streets was also riddled.

The large hot houses of Mr. Mackenzie, at Broad street and Columbia avenue, were seriously damaged, not a pane of glass remaining.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust street, above Fifteenth, was damaged badly, the stained glass windows being ruined. It will cost at least $1000 to repair the loss. The stained glass windows in the church at Seventeenth and Spruce streets, also in St. Mark's, Locust street, above Sixteenth, were badly riddled with the hail. At Third and Pine the storm was not so severe, the windows of St. Peter's being little damaged. Most of the churches in the city, as well as school-houses and other public buildings, not protected by shutters, are more or less damaged.

The Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church had nearly all the lights fronting west and north riddled. The buildings in the whole northwestern part of the city suffered very seriously in broken windows, damages to roofs, etc.

On the west front of the Farmers' Market, 678 large lights were broken, 135 on the north front, and over 600 smaller panes in the skylight, making 1413 lights broken in this building. In the adjoining market house, at the corner of Twelfth street, 159 large lights were broken on the northern and western sides, and about 250 small panes in the skylight.

Of the 8000 public lamps, at least half were broken, and probably more, for in the built-up portions of the city nine out of every ten of those we examined on the east and south sides of the streets had damaged toplights. In some places every lamp was broken, unless sheltered by an awning, a tree, or some other protection.

The green houses at Eighteenth and Master streets, belonging to Mr. Graham, were completely riddled, scarcely a single pane of glass remaining. Sherwood's green-house, on Seventh street, below Chesnut, was also badly damaged.

The fine show-room of Wheeler & Wilson, at 914 Chesnut street, was damaged to the extent of from $1500 to $2000, by the hail and water which poured in from the broken sky-light above. The hail had to be shovelled from the floor. The upper rooms of the building, occupied by Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown, were also damaged by the riddling of the skylight.

A large number of panes of glass were broken at Powers & Weightman's works, Ninth and Brown streets. Also at the new Germantown freight depot, Ninth and Green.

A number of persons had their hands and arms bruised while attempting to close their shutters, and in some houses there was quite a panic among the inmates.

A number of the windows in the Moravian church at Franklin and Thompson streets were broken.

The road from the Water Works to the Park was covered with water in consequence of the stoppage of the drains. At the Park no particular damage was done except to young trees, shrubbery, and plants.

The crops of early spring vegetables in the neighborhood of the city are fearfully damaged, the tomato plants, pea vines, beans, cucumber vines, and indeed all crops suffering very greatly. As far as we have heard, but little damage was done in Camden, and the storm does not seem to have been very severe in West Philadelphia.

SIMON CAMERON.

What He Pretends to Remember, and What Others Remember of Him.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—That distinguished and virtuous patriot, Simon Cameron, who has done so much to elevate the political morals of the country, has what may be called a prodigious memory. That is to say, he remembers everything that is convenient, and forgets everything that is embarrassing. The public appreciation of Simon and the knowledge of those who have been nearest in his intimacy have another word than memory for this remarkable quality—they rather ascribe it to an inventive genius, which has stood him many a good turn.

Now, Simon thought that the time had come for demonstrating that a prophet might have honor in his own country. So when Revels appeared on the scene, and Sumner had discharged his usual quantity of "humanity," Cameron thought there was an opening for Pennsylvania to strike in. So therefore he *remembered* a conversation with Jefferson Davis ten years ago, wherein he predicted that a "colored gemman" would occupy his seat in the Senate, as a result of secession.

Well, after a reasonable time, Mr. Davis quietly suggested that no such conversation had ever taken place, and consequently the prophet had not won his spurs. Thereupon, the wily Simon falls back upon his reconciled brother Forney, whom he denounced not long ago in the Senate, and who, considering the Forrest letter, ought not to be a man after his own heart, and gets up in the *Chronicle* a breakfast for himself at "Jeff's" house only "two weeks" before the separation, and there lays the scene of his prophecy of the second edition. Like some swift witnesses, Simon has proved rather too much for his memory. Mr. Davis was a prisoner to a dark room for a long time before leaving Washington "to go South." Strange as it may appear, in face of the existing prejudice, he was for compromise and settlement up to the last moment, and in favor of the Crittenden resolutions for a basis. It was with great reluctance he took the ground of the real revolutionary leaders, though necessarily sympathizing with their alleged grievances.

But, according to the assertions of the radical press, secession had been long planned, and culminated during the winter preceding Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, with Jefferson Davis as the master spirit. Now, if this be true at all, in what attitude does it place the virtuous, patriotic, and disinterested Simon Cameron, who, according to the last phase of his wonderful memory, was "breakfasting" with "Jeff Davis" only "two weeks" before the Rebellion began? This time he shifts the responsibility on Mrs. Davis, who, of course, cannot speak. But everybody knows she was much more advanced on the issue than her husband was, and that no such relations ever existed as Simon suddenly remembers. They were on terms of kindness, as Mr. Davis says, in the Senate, because Cameron always professed great admiration for him, and was profuse in his expressions of regard down to the last. The plain truth is, Simon has drawn upon his imagination for his facts, which, though not very vivid, he contrives to make useful at times.

By the way, Cameron has never explained how it came to pass that he, as Secretary of War, accepted the resignation of Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, and the whole catalogue of distinguished "traitors" who made war against the "national life" for four years, and imposed upon the country a burthen of some four thousand millions, of which, however, Cameron and his family and his friends have no reason to complain. He was the prophet who foresaw all about the Rebellion, who predicted the coming of Revels, and who imported Belgian guns, through the self-sacrificing Sanford, more dangerous to Union men than to Rebels.

How did *he*, "*the* Secretary," come to send Lee, and Johnston, and a host of West Pointers to the South, thus furnishing generals for their army, brains for the Rebellion, and enemies to the republic? Why did he not arrest them on the spot as "traitors" then? Why not "nip" the revolution in the bud? If there be one man in this broad Union more responsible for the beginning, progress, and continuance of the Rebellion, for the lives lost, the blood shed, and the treasure squandered, it is Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the first Secretary of War to Mr. Lincoln. He let the chiefs go, *knowing* their purpose, and therefore he might in an ordinary criminal proceeding be indicted as an accessory before the fact. Without these chiefs there would have been no real rebellion on any extended scale. The South owes its leaders to Mr. Cameron, and the North may allow him the credit of its causes of mourning and debt.

Perhaps Mr. Cameron's memory, singular as it is, might be refreshed by some other facts. He knows, for the records prove it, that a large contract for supplying our troops in New Mexico and on the frontier had been made by Floyd before he came into office, with Jackman, Magraw, and others. The Rebellion upset all these arrangements, and Scott ordered the troops in New Mexico (I think) to come here forthwith. That order, if carried out, would have ruined the contractors. They came to Washington. They *saw* Cameron. "Don" was considered. The order was revoked. The troops did not come, and the *battle of Bull Run was lost*, for if these 2500 regulars had been there nobody doubts that the result would have been changed. There is one individual who rode in a fine carriage, drawn by splendid horses, from New York, who may remember how all that happened, and if he does not there are others still living who do.

Simon is especially strong on the black man since Revels is supposed to be a power. But his zeal is not altogether of yesterday. Let us be just. When Mr. Lincoln had decided to dismiss Cameron from his Cabinet, owing to the virtuous manner in which contracts were made, he had also prepared a passage in his message recommending the employment of black troops. About that time the Secretary of War found his office very hot. The *Tribune* and all the big guns poured in very big shot and quite too much grape. They cried out, like the Jews of old, "Crucify him!" Congress was about coming together, and after the investigations which had been already ordered it was evident that Simon must go to the wall. In this extremity he made a flank movement on Lincoln; incorporated the President's intended recommendation about the black troops in his own report; let the report get out in advance of the message, by accident, of course, and thus captured the citadel of Radicalism. Greeley had nothing but hosannahs to sing. The startling jobs; the Pennsylvania horse contracts; Den's manipulation; Belgian guns; Tremont's speculation, and the whole catalogue of plunder, such as the history of the world had never recorded before, were all forgotten in the joy over Cameron's conversion. Everything was forgotten and forgiven.

They whitewashed him so that he scarcely knew himself, and posted him off to Russia, the exile of dilapidated politicians, as a compliment to the Czar's friendship. *En route* he stopped in Paris, and, loitering along the Boulevards, discovered Slidell standing at a window. He rushed up, seized him by the hand, and gushed into Pennsylvania enthusiasm over his old friend before Slidell had time to recover equanimity and to turn coldly from this "audacious intrusion," as he called it. Of course Simon's memory will be defective in this little souvenir. It is only fresh where Revels is concerned, who, it is only just to say, is the better man of the two in all that constitutes true manhood.

THE PLEBISCITUM.

Forty-four Thousand Adverse Majority in Paris.

PARIS, May 8—Midnight.—The vote on the *plebiscitum* in the city of Paris, with one section only to hear from, is as follows:—

No	182,881
Yes	138,790
Majority against	44,091

The city remains tranquil.

Country Returns—Large Affirmative Majority.

MIDNIGHT.—A few returns from surrounding departments foot up as follows:—

Yes, 106,546. No, 39,310.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 49	MOON SETS	1 45
SUN SETS	7 04	HIGH WATER	8 52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	April 16
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	April 19
Smidt	Bremen	New York	April 23
Bellona	London	New York	April 23
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 23
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 23
Donau	Glasgow	New York	April 26
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	April 26
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	April 27

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	May 10
Java	New York	Liverpool	May 10
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 14
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Bellona	New York	London	May 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 10
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig James Davis, Partridge, Salem, Souder & Adams.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Turner, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Rappahannock, Edwards, Portsmouth, Va., via Wilmington, Del.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. bark Schamyl, Lorensen, 87 days from Cette, with wine and lead to Walden, Kœhn & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark Isaac R. Davis, Hand, 16 days from Zaza. Left schr E. & L. Cordery, for New York, to sail 2d May. 3d inst., south of Hatteras, experienced very heavy weather with a high sea. 8th ult., on the outward passage, lat. 31, long. 67, passed abandoned schr John C. Baxter, before reported, with mainmast lying on deck; boom and gaff alongside, and foremast standing.
Bark Sam Sheppard, Evans, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Webster Bernard, Smith, 8 days from St. Johns, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr L. Sturtevant, Cruse, 8 days from Charleston, with lumber to J. R. Sank & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Maggie Chadwick, Gay, 8 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 9.—The following boats left this morning in tow:

Simon Snyder, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
E. D. Kennedy, with grain and bark to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Flora, with lumber to Caswell & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 7.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Albemarle, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.
Alex. Toms, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.
W. D. Dunlap, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

J. L. Vorhees, H. Campbell, Mary Dunn, Black Diamond, Thos. Maloney, E. C. Potter, Great Eastern, and J. C. Rosbach, all with coal for New York.
Nich. Childs, with coal, for Bridgeton. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, cleared at Mobile 3d inst. for Liverpool, with 3763 bales cotton, weighing 1,804,068 pounds, and valued at $409,061-26.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 7th inst.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Bark Diana, Seigener, hence, at Genoa 21st ult.

Brig B. Inginac, Austin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 23d ult.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, hence, was loading at Trinidad 27th ult.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, hence, at Trinidad 23d ult. via St. Thomas.

Brig Hattie, Grant, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult. for north of Hatteras.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, was loading at Trinidad 27th ult.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, for Cardenas, went to sea from Delaware Breakwater 7th inst.

Brig Raven, Leighton, at Portland 6th inst. from Cardenas—was reported bound to Philadelphia.

Schr Abbie, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 28th ult.

Schr Eclipse, Hopkins, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.

Schrs Sarah Bruen, Fisher, and Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, for Philadelphia, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst.

Schr Barry Lee, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst., with shingles.

Schr Rebecca, Secor, hence, at Richmond 6th inst.

Schr Niagara, Townsend, hence, at Mobile 2d inst.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, hence, at Newport 4th instant.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, hence, at Trinidad 23d ult. via Barbados.

Schr H. S. Marlow, Wines, hence, at Trinidad 23d ultimo.

Schr John S. Detwiller, Adams, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, hence, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst., and sailed for Boston.

Schr Walton, Hunter, hence, at Gardiner 27th ult.

Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, hence, at Portsmouth 3d inst.

Schr Dick Williams, Corson, cleared at Boston 6th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, hence, and L. Blew, Bucknew, from Hallowell for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M., 6th inst. The Ruth Shaw sailed again in the afternoon.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at Fall River 4th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, and Reading RR. No. 41, Smith, sailed from Pawtucket, 6th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schrs F. R. Baird, Ireland; L. C. Hickman, Robinson; J. H. Moore, Dickerson; J. Wilson, Connelly; Elizabeth Magee, Smith; and B. W. Godfrey, Dilks, hence, at Boston, 6th inst.

Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, cleared at Biddeford 1st inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Path way, Haley, hence, at Salem, 5th inst.

Schr Adelia Trudell, Hatch, from Provincetown via Horton's Point, for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate, 6th inst.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULS, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1870

11 5

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29½ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 12 3m PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Levari Facias March Term, 1870, No. 160.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale under the above entitled writ, of—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadelphia, 180 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7¾ inches, thence westward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7¾ inches to said Cadwalader street, thence southwardly along the same 72 feet, thence eastward at right angles thereto 48 feet 1¼ inches, and thence further eastward at right angles to American street 48 feet 1¼ inches to beginning.

Subject to ground-rent of $432.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, in said city, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. E. C. MITCHELL, 4 28 10t Auditor.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS, 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, SEVENTH Street, above F, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 3 8 1y A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts., PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Importers and Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 4 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, 210 No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wlm

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. REDFORD STREET MISSION. CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870. THE BOYS' CHOIR, Assisted by Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER. Director JAMES PEARCE. Organist St. Mark's Church. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at W. H. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; J. L. Bispham's, No. 710 South Second street; W. C. Bakes, No. 1100 Arch street; A. R. Horton, Twentieth and Green streets; Joseph Parker, Germantown, and the principal stores. 4 30 10t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. Positively last week of MRS. JAMES A. OATES AND HER BURLESQUE COMBINATION, MONDAY EVENING, May 9, FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Tuesday Evening, May 10—Benefit of Mr. A. M. Hernandez. Friday Evening, May 13—Benefit of Mrs. James A. Oates. Seats secured at the Box Office.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 9, FOURTH AND LAST WEEK Of the world-renowned Comedians, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES. The affecting Irish Drama, entitled IRELAND AS IT WAS. To be followed by the laughable Farce of CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP. To conclude with the roaring Farce of THE IRISH TUTOR. NOT GUILTY. On MONDAY EVENING, May 16.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 8 o'clock. FRITZ A HIT. SECOND WEEK Of the young character Comedian, Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMETT. TO-NIGHT (Monday), EVERY NIGHT, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Charles Gaylor's successful Drama, FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMETT AS FRITZ. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. EMMETT. SECOND FRITZ MATINEE, SATURDAY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, R. FOX, Manager and Proprietor. MONDAY EVENING, May 9, and DURING WEEK. NEW COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME; the celebrated clown, Mr. FELIX CARLO; the NEW SPANISH BALLET, Madlle De Rosa; Madlle La-Rosa; Carlo Brothers; Polly Paley; Sam Devere; Ed. Banker; Etc. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch. DUPREZ & BENEDICT ..... Lessees. CHARLES MAC EVOY ..... Manager and Proprietor. MONDAY EVENING, May 9, GRAND OPENING OF MAC EVOY'S FAMOUS AND ORIGINAL HIBERNICON. A GRAND PICTORIAL AND Musical Entertainment, representing IRELAND AS IT IS. All the beautiful scenery of Ireland portrayed

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870.

THE FARCE IN FRANCE.

The farce is over in France, and, as far as we are now advised, the people have, as M. Ollivier would put it, preferred liberty to revolution, or, as the true issue stood, have given the Emperor "an unqualified approval of the past, and *carte blanche* for the future." There can be no question that a majority of the votes cast throughout the Empire has been in favor of the Government. The confidence of the Emperor in the popular vote is shown not to have been misplaced in this instance; but the result of the vote, from the meagre returns thus far received, indicates that the last desperate resort of a *plebiscite* will not be as available in the future as it has been in the past. The vote in Paris was largely in the negative, there being a majority of about 45,000 against the Government in a total of about 320,000. By a comparison with the vote at the elections of last May, it will be seen that nearly the full strength of the opposition in Paris was arrayed against the *plebiscite*, despite the coalition of the Ollivier party with the Government. In May, 1869, the Government candidates for the Corps Legislatif received 66,117 votes, the opposition candidates polling 229,758; while yesterday the vote on the *plebiscite*, with one section only to hear from, stood 138,790 in the affirmative to 182,881 in the negative. This result was to have been expected, as Paris is the seat of Red Republicanism, and all the other isms which are arrayed in irreconcilable opposition to the Government. The few returns from the provinces which had been received at the capital up to midnight footed up 106,436 votes in the affirmative to 39,310 in the negative. If these returns should prove to be a faithful index of the entire vote, the opposition will count about 3,000,000 votes to 5,000,000 in favor of the Emperor's programme, which is about the proportion into which the popular vote at the elections for members of the Corps Legislatif in May of last year was divided. But, until the complete returns are in, it will be impossible to speculate with certainty upon the result, although it is probable that the opposition vote yesterday was much larger than on any previous occasion of an appeal to the people. The constitution of 1852 was adopted by a vote of 7,473,431 to 641,351, while on the *Senatus Consultum* of December of the same year the vote stood 7,823,189 to 253,145.

Despite all the appliances brought to bear by the Government upon the result, including the gross and unprincipled exaggeration of the alleged plot against the Emperor's life, the French people yesterday protested against the imperial *regime* in a manner that should teach Napoleon a merited lesson. But the chances are that it will be unheeded, and that the *carte blanche* which was demanded by the Government and accorded by the people will be made available in the future to the utmost extent. The fact that the election passed off in Paris without any disturbance has no significance whatever. Marshal Canrobert had under his command in and around the capital at least 100,000 well-disciplined and thoroughly reliable troops, and an attempt to raise a disturbance in the face of this overwhelming force would have been a piece of folly of which even the extreme radicals of Paris are incapable. If the whole opposition had risen as one man it would have been cut down like grass. But the fact that the day passed quietly is no security for the future, in view of the large vote which was unquestionably polled yesterday throughout the empire, in opposition to "the liberal reforms which have been effected in the constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, and the *Senatus Consultum* of April 20, 1870."

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

General Butler has recently written a letter to Wendell Phillips, in which he strongly urges the adoption of effective measures by the Legislature of Massachusetts to secure accurate statistics of the condition of the working people of that Commonwealth, which he proposes to make the basis of legislation to advance their welfare, and to establish harmonious and equitable relations between employers and employes. There is not necessarily, as some writers pretend to believe, and as demagogues are very apt, from time to time, to stoutly allege, an irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor. The former represents, in tangible and unmistakable shape, labor already performed, which is endowed with the capacity to purchase more labor, and it is the natural ally instead of the natural enemy of the labor that is about to be performed, which, in turn, is speedily converted into capital when it is accompanied by the proper economical conditions. The capital of to-day represents the labor of yesterday, and the labor of to-day may represent the capital of to-morrow, so that, under a proper political, industrial, and social organization, these elements, instead of being antagonistic, would and should be in the highest degree friendly. All the modern plans for promoting this end which are just and wisely devised deserve universal support; but when they border on tyranny or knavery, either for the benefit of the capitalist or the laborer, they deserve condemnation and defeat. More has been done in this country than in any other to improve the condition of workingmen. Secured a public school education at the outset of life, every industrious young man who masters a useful occupation finds little difficulty in obtaining remunerative employment. Even if he fails in his chosen pursuit, millions of acres of fertile land can be had at so cheap a rate that the mother earth never refuses a liberal sustenance to those who make to her persistent application for sustenance. That still more may be done for the workingmen of the land by a proper legal development of the system of co-operation is exceedingly probable, and this subject, in its various ramifications, is well worthy of the attention of all the philanthropic statesmen of the country. It is also proper that new safeguards should be thrown around those whose lives and limbs are imperilled by their avocations, and the terrible disaster at Avondale is but one of many illustrations of the peculiar necessity of this description of legislation in Pennsylvania. Greater pains should also be taken to prevent the employment of very young children in factories and workshops, and every possible effort should be made to secure to all the youth of the land that fair start in the race of life which is derived from a good early training. But meanwhile all the labors of legislators and all the concessions of capitalists will be utterly fruitless in improving the general condition of the rising generation if the efforts of various trade associations to prevent the instruction of apprentices continue to be successful. This selfish policy is striking at the very root of the future prosperity of the country, and if it is persisted in it will inflict a deeper injury than any other evil with which America is now threatened. Even the public schools will become comparatively worthless if, after children are taught how to read, write, and cipher, they are denied opportunities to learn how to work. One of the very greatest calamities that can possibly befall a nation is the annihilation of its skilled laborers, and, as matters are progressing now, fifteen or twenty years hence the full force of this dire dilemma will be felt by the American people. Already it is becoming painfully injurious. The criminals and paupers who increase so rapidly in numbers are recruited almost exclusively from those who have never thoroughly learned a useful trade, and the supply of first-rate workmen in any branch of business is never equal to the demand. When the present operatives pass from the stage of active life the existing provisions for supplying their places are so inadequate that a fearful dearth of skilled labor in every useful pursuit is inevitable, and it will be accompanied with a vast increase of dependent and unproductive drones too lazy or too ignorant to work, ashamed to beg, and only too ready to resort to disgraceful and dishonest practices for a livelihood. While legislators and philanthropists are studying up this general question of protection to labor, and while they are endeavoring to improve the lot of the present race of workingmen, let them be very careful to devise methods to destroy the existing restrictions upon the instruction of apprentices. Of all the horrors of Southern slavery the very worst was the prohibition of the mental enlightenment of the negroes. Let us not have even a more injurious limitation permanently fastened upon the white boys and girls of the country.

OBITUARY.

Sir James Young Simpson, M. D., D. C. L.

The death of the distinguished discoverer of the anæsthetical properties of chloroform, Sir James Y. Simpson, is announced by cable. Dr. Simpson was born in the year 1811, in Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland. He received his education in the University of Edinburgh, from which he graduated in 1832 with the degree of M. D. Immediately after graduating he was appointed an assistant to Professor Thompson of the University, and he proved his eminent fitness for the position by an able series of lectures which he delivered during the illness of his principal in 1834. In 1840 Dr. Simpson was elected to the Professorship of Midwifery in the Edinburgh University, and this position he held during the remainder of his life. It was on the 19th of January, 1847, that he first applied anæsthesia to midwifery practice, and his subsequent investigations in this same direction led to the discovery of the anæsthetical properties of chloroform. The importance of these investigations can scarcely be overestimated, and they have completely revolutionized some of the features of medical and surgical practice. Dr. Simpson was elected President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians in 1849, and in 1852 President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. In 1853 the French Academy of Medicine complimented him by electing him a Foreign Associate, and a still higher compliment was paid him in 1856 by the award of the "Montyon Prize" of 2000 francs by the French Academy of Sciences, in consideration of the benefits conferred upon humanity by the introduction of anæsthesia by chloroform into the practice of surgery and midwifery. About the same time he received the Knighthood of the Royal Order of St. Olaf from King Oscar of Sweden.

Dr. Simpson was the author of numerous medical treatises that are well known in all quarters of the world, and many of them have been translated into nearly all the European languages. In January, 1866, he was created a baronet in recognition of his services as the discoverer of chloroform, and in the same year he received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford. In September, 1867, he was President of the Department of Health in the Social Science Congress held at Belfast. The lectures of Dr. Simpson did much towards giving the Edinburgh School of Medicine its high reputation, and his fame as a physician secured him the largest practice, perhaps, ever enjoyed by any member of the profession. The claims of Dr. Simpson to the honor of being the first discoverer of the anæsthetical properties of chloroform have been disputed, but it is generally conceded that he is entitled to it.

The most important of the writings of Dr. Simpson are on the subject of obstetrics. His "Obstetrical Memoirs and Contributions" has been published in this country, as have also his "Contributions to Obstetrical Pathology," "Essays on Anæsthesia," and "A Treatise on Homœopathy," together with several memoirs relating to the history and antiquities of the medical profession.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the Association will be held TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Address by Dr. JOSEPH PARRISH, of Media.
Discussion upon the address.
Temperance Dialogue and Recitations by Masters EDDY and BAKER.
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
The public are invited. 1t

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—A stated meeting on next TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Church corner BROAD and BROWN Streets. Essay by Rev. J. H. WILLMARTH, "Character an Essential Element of the Teacher's Success." Discussion—"What is the best plan of Management for a Sunday-School Library?" This will be a meeting of great interest. All are invited. 5 7 2t

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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TASTEFULLY TRIMMED,
SECURELY SEWED,

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
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LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION
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Great Life-size Painting by the PORT-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
ELEVENTH WEEK AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the distinguished Tragedian and Elocutionist. [5 9 6t
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
5 3 tuasm3t Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
S. PALMER,
5 3 6t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
W. RUSHTON, Jr.,
5 3 6t Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.
5 3 6t

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.
5 3 6t

POLITICAL.

CARD.

Having accepted the position of Collector under the new Delinquent Tax Law, I respectfully withdraw my name from the canvass for the Republican nomination for

RECEIVER OF TAXES,

and in doing so return my sincere thanks to the many friends whose active and earnest exertions in the partial canvass already made would have rendered success a certainty.
JOHN L. HILL.
1t

FOR SHERIFF, 1870.
GEN. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. 5 7 6t

FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
F. T. WALTON,
Subject to the decision of the
Republican Convention. 5 5tf

WINDOW GLASS,
Our Own Brands and Manufacture.
Large Stock of all Sizes,
In Store and for sale by
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No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

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ALBRECHT,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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COTTON AND WOOL FINISHING MACHINES, Shears, Brushing, Napping and Fulling, Lapping and Measuring Machines, Iron Tempico, New Cutters and Ledgers, and repairs a specialty.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m3 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

CLOTHING.

Bring the Boy to the Great Brown Hall.

We can please his fancy.
We can fit him out in the most complete style.
We can suit him according to his father's purse.

SAILOR SUITS
For the lads who go out of town
HARVARD SUITS
For the studious young men.
OXFORD SUITS
To go rowing in.
BISMARCK SUITS
For the happy little boys.
PEABODY SUITS
For all the boys.

There is no boy in town or in the country that we cannot fit with a suit.
All the boys will be
HAPPIER, WISER, BETTER, MORE PROSPEROUS
When handsomely fitted out with suits of the celebrated ROCKHILL & WILSON make of Clothes.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 3mrp

FOR SALE, AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, a large lot of the finest quality CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, damaged by the recent storm.
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FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-story Residence No. 1216 Spring Garden street. Apply to WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN,
5 7 5t* No. 324 WALNUT Street.

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TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.
Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
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STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent.
Address J. S. OKIE,
5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED COTtage to rent for six months. Within five minutes of depot.
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DREXEL & CO.
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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
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MILLINERY, ETC.

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Call and see for yourselves the great bargains we are receiving daily from auction, and selling at less than up-town prices.
MARKLAND'S,
No. 237 SOUTH Street.
Trim your Hats and Bonnets while you wait.

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Milliners supplied at low rates for cash.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts, auction bargains.
Try our Spring Kid Gloves for $1·25.
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MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in case, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
30 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 215 N. SECOND Street, the following Distillery Apparatus and Appurtenances, viz.:—
One Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
5 9 10t Deputy Collector First District.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A New One and Two Dollar Store has just opened at
No. 1100 CHESNUT STREET.

The proprietors of this establishment having purchased directly of manufacturers, and through their agents in Europe, a very large and splendid stock of FANCY AND OTHER GOODS, are now enabled to supply the public demand with better goods at ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE than was ever offered at any STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Comprising in part the following:—

ELEGANT BOHEMIAN VASES.
POCKET-BOOKS AND PORTE-MONNAIES.
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LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY.
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MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRUSHES.
SILKS, FANS, LADIES' COMPANIONS.

Together with every variety of other very desirable goods too numerous to particularize.

We also have one of the finest and most extensive assortments of Fancy Goods at $2 each, the usual price of which are from $4 to $10.
These goods are all fresh from the most famous manufacturers in the renowned districts of the Fine Arts in the Old World.
The public are very respectfully invited to call at

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Where an inspection of our goods will substantiate the truth of what is herein asserted. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

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SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL CONTINUE THEIR POPULAR SALE OF
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN FIRST-CLASS LINEN GOODS, LINENS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, WHITE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, AND EMBROIDERIES, [5 9mw4
Comprising the most extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS GOODS ever offered in this market.
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

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TO THE FRIENDS NOW IN THE CITY
We would invite special attention to our stock of
Silks and Dress Goods
Adapted to their wants.

PLAIN STYLES SILKS.
SOLID COLORS SILKS.
PLAIN STYLE JAPANESE SILKS.
SOLID COLOR JAPANESE.
NORWICH POPLINS.
NEAT STYLE MOHAIRS.
NEAPOLITAN SILK AND WOOL GOODS.
NEAT FIGURED LAWNS.
NEAT STYLE GINGHAMS.
FRIENDLY STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, from 25 cents a yard up.

Bargains in Dress Goods.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

BARGAINS IN POPULAR STYLES
OF
DRESS GOODS
At 25 Cents Per Yard.

DOUBLE WIDTH CORDED POPLINS, 25 cents.
DOUBLE WIDTH ALPACAS, 25 cents.
CHALLIS MOHAIRS, 25 cents.
4-4 COLORED FIGURED BRILLIANTS, 25 cents.
4-4 FRENCH LISLE GINGHAMS, 25 cents.
CORDED PIQUES, 25 cents.
FIGURES AND STRIPES, 25 and 28 cents.
NEAT STYLE LAWNS, 25 and 28 cents.
COLORED FIGURED MARSEILLES FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR, at 28 cents, worth 50 cents.

All the above goods have been sold at much higher prices.

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SUFFOLK PARK.
TUESDAY, MAY 10.
Purse and Stake, $500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness. Good day and track.
J. Levitt names br. g. Rockett.
E. Parry names s. m. Jenny.
Owner names s. m. Sunflower.
Wm. H. Doble names br. m. Belle.
WM. H. DOBLE, Proprietor.
Cars leave Broad and Prime streets at 2 30 P. M. Return, leave 5, 6 and 8 P. M. 1t

POINT BREEZE PARK.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.
Stake $100 each, open for all Horses on the premises of the Association.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track.
J. M. Turner names b. m. Fanny Allen.
M. Goodin names b. m. Mary.
Members' privileges suspended.
Admission, $1. 5 9 2t

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ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

NOTHING SO DELICIOUS AS
PLANKED SHAD.
This delightful dish served to perfection at the
"BUENA VISTA HOTEL,"
GLOUCESTER POINT.
Boats leave South Street Slip every 10 minutes. 6t4p

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WHEELER & WILSON
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821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

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C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panoramas just received. 11 10 rp

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Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
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Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2m4p

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
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HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER.
The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $16. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1m4p
D. M. TOWNSEND,
No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1870.

Dangerous Hotels.

How many of the hundreds of hotel guests who wend their way in elevators to bed-rooms on the fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth story brood on their way up on the chances of a fire during the night? How many of them satisfy themselves that there is a fire escape? How many of them are perfectly certain as to their being a satisfactory number of buckets? How many of them bestow a thought upon the engine and the hose? And is there a traveller that carries a rope-ladder in his valise? Yet a few such precautionary thoughts and pains as these might be well, for the hotels of New York are poorly off in respect to all the artifices by which fire may be extinguished or escaped. Without mentioning the inferior hotels, which are scarcely better provided than basement houses in this respect, those of Broadway are alone quite sufficient to make their guests dread going to bed. Committing oneself to repose under such circumstances seems scarcely better than committing oneself to the flames, and the arms of Morpheus and of the fire-fiend become almost identical.

Empty Houses.

The May-moving horror being over for another year, it is fair to calculate that the houses now remaining empty will remain so until that year has expired. The avarice of those landlords who would rather see their houses remain empty on their hands than reduce their rents, is exemplified in the fact that there are a larger number of empty houses now in New York than at any corresponding season from which data have been taken. In Clinton place, for instance, there are 10 empty ones; in Amity street 8; on Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, 2; in Nineteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 4; in Varick street 12; in West Washington Square 3; in Irving place 3; in St. Mark's place 6; in Orchard street 13; in Tenth street 5; in Eleventh street 8; in Twelfth street 6; in University place 4; in Macdougal street 7; in Vandam street 8; and in the same ratio all over the city.

Amusements.

Mr. Fechter is going to play "Hamlet" again, probably for one week. He evidently don't care for the critics, or prides himself on seeming not to. Even his admirers amongst them seem to have come to the conclusion by this time that he is not an intellectual actor, and that histrionic genius is not to be conceived of as existing apart from intellect. Senator Revels lectures here on Wednesday. I have heard it said that this gentleman used to be a clergyman. I hope not, for in these days of Good Samaritan seducers, gin-and-milk thump-the-cushions, and pulpit frauds in general, that circumstance would not of itself be in his favor. That unique exhibition named "Mrs. Jarley's Wax-Works" is to be brought out to-morrow night, at Steinway Hall, tickets two dollars each. A lady advertises herself, without giving her name, as "pupil of a celebrated elocutionist," and promises that she "will lecture in New York during this month. Subject—"Poetry." I hope she will have large audiences, her claims are that enormous. Mr. Grau, that polyglot impressario, has got a sensation at last. It is the German tragedienne, Madame Marie Niemann-Seebach, who, he says, will give one hundred performances in this country, commencing next September. The salary is not stated, but perhaps it was so enormous that Mr. Grau was afraid of awakening the anxieties of the public with respect to there being nothing left for himself. Mr. Clark produces Mr. Stockton's play of *Fox vs. Goose* next Monday night. This is the first time that cultured writer, Mr. Stockton, of the *Morning Post* of your city, has been represented upon the stage of New York. Miss Kellogg is to attempt "Leonora" for the first time in public on next Monday evening. This is everything that is new among amusements at present.

Choristers and Christians.

I do not propose to suggest any question as to the right or wrong of choir-singing in churches. Some congregations so decidedly object to it that they do all the singing themselves, and "shut down" on musical professors of all grades. At other churches the chants, intonations, and solos absorb by far the greater interest in the services, and the sermon is merely endured as a necessary evil. This is especially the case in New York. A large proportion of the choir singing is done by Italian opera artists, who are paid high salaries, and discharge their professional duties as though they were behind the footlights, and eager for an encore. If they can do this, and at the same time make their peace with God, that is a good thing for them. They certainly cannot complain that Providence does not behave towards them like a gentleman. But now our fashionable churches, where Italian opera singing is carried to the furthest stretch, are beginning to complain of the trifling and chatter which these godless artists too often keep up among themselves during the pauses between the music. It is the old dilemma of propitiating the God with the man, and yet satisfying the Mammon! ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST *elsewhere. Full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged, or money refunded if preferred. Our stock of* READY-MADE CLOTHING *Of all kinds and sizes is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make and fit, durability and general excellence.*

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.—An admitted necessity for every well-regulated household is a refrigerator through the summer months. Like every other piece of mechanism these articles at first were of a very crude manufacture, but experience has resulted in the production of a refrigerator which is as nearly perfect as it can be made. The manufacturers of the "Davis Refrigerator" claim that they have the best in the world, and they invite comparison. In construction it is unlike any other, and its merits are wonderful. They build them of all sizes, and of the larger make they have furnished the Continental Hotel, in this city; the American and Parker Houses, of Boston; the Fulton Market, New York; the Burnett, Walnut Street, and Gibson Houses, Cincinnati; and the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. With the smaller make they have supplied many of our leading citizens, all of whom have been profuse in their praises. This Refrigerator met with great success in 1869, and there is no doubt that this year will result in the sale of a large number. By its peculiar construction and scientific principle the moisture is frozen, thereby causing the air to be very cold, perfectly dry, and ever pure. It is lined with the new patent, hard medallion metal, surpassing in beauty and adaptability any material that has been heretofore used for that purpose. It is void of all offensive smells, free from any liability to rust, can be polished like silver, and always retains its beautiful and bright appearance. It is also claimed that this Refrigerator needs less ice than any other. They can be purchased at the House-furnishing Store of Edward J. Williams, No. 915 Market street.

EQUALLED BY FEW, EXCELLED BY NONE, ADMIRED BY all, the customers-made clothing from CHARLES STOKES', No. 324 Chesnut street. Prices low as elsewhere.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS under one management, the AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, has grown from a small hotel to the largest in New England. It is furnished with all the contrivances for the convenience and comfort of its guests, and is deservedly popular with the travelling public.

THE THREE DYSPEPTICS.—Here is an extract from a letter received by Messrs. Drake & Co., November 2, 1869:—"Three friends met one day in the latter part of last September in the rotunda of the Astor House. Your correspondent was one of the three. We were all suffering from the 'national disease'—indigestion; and all agreed on one point, viz., that nothing agreed with us. We discussed medicines. One had tried blue pills, another extract of dandelion, another almost every variety of purgatives. In fact, we had made apothecaries' shops of our insides; but nothing had done us any good. I said I wondered if your PLANTATION BITTERS would help us any. After some talk we concluded to try it, and meet again at the same place that day month, to compare notes. We did so. It was a jovial meeting, I can tell you. We scarcely knew one another. Each had gained flesh; each reported a good appetite, sound sleep, an easy stomach, and a regular habit of body. The change was marvellous. It was agreed to report the facts to you, and I was appointed to make this communication. You can publish it if you choose, and refer all skeptics for particulars to yours truly,

"ALBERT W. SHAW,
"No. 549 Downing Street, New York."

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

GET RID OF YOUR COLD AT ONCE, or you may keep on racking your lungs with a Cough until at last they are irritated into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles; and then, instead of simple, easily cured affection, you will have to deal with Consumption. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will promptly cure all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enable them freely to throw off obstructions engendered by neglected colds, and heal all sore or inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

A SUCCESSFUL DAY.—On Saturday Rockhill & Wilson sold at the Brown Stone Hall 321 of their beautiful all-wool spring suits, and 89 of their $5 and $7 spring overcoats, besides an enormous amount of other men's, youths', and boys' clothing. The big ball rolls briskly on. Our store was crowded from morning until after night.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

TO SAVE MONEY and avoid delay, place all your orders for upholstery work, such as putting down carpets, upholstering and covering furniture, furniture slips, bedding, curtains, shades, etc., in the hands of Albertson & Co., Fifteenth and Chesnut, who make it a main feature of theirs to insure full and entire satisfaction to every customer.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1202 and 1204 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

A L L H A I L!

Notwithstanding the

TREMENDOUS STORM

of Customers on Saturday last, we have an

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

OF

SPRING CLOTHING

FOR

MEN AND BOYS

beyond anything ever known.

ALL SIZES.

ALL STYLES.

ALL PRICES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

HEATH—SWEARER.—On Thursday, May 5, 1870, at Merion Square, by Rev. Clark B. Oakley, Mr. WILLIAM HEATH to Miss AMANDA SWEARER, all of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pa.

SNYDER—ALGIER.—On the 2d instant, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, Mr. SIMON SNYDER to Miss IDA ALGIER, both of this city.

DIED.

BOOZ.—On the 8th instant, ELMIRA, wife of Valentine Booz, aged 37 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 823 West street, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock.

BRYDEN.—On the morning of the 7th instant, CATHARINE, daughter of John and the late Elizabeth Bryden, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1458 Cherry street, on Tuesday morning, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

CATHERWOOD.—On the evening of the 8th instant, of consumption, SAMUEL B. CATHERWOOD, in the 41st year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ESHER.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN B. ESHER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1639 Thompson street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT;

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf **GEO. W. NIEMANN.**

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF

BROOME STREET;

WAREROOMS,

FIFTH AVENUE,

CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES,

In all the Fashionable Varieties

EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 wfm20t

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF

P. P. KEARNS,

No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

REFRIGERATORS.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,

The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerators in use.

Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp

No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

SAVERY'S PATENT COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, JR., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

ICE.

1870. 1870.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.

OFFICE,

No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadesphia.

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
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NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

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CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS,

AT RETAIL,

At Right Prices.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,

5 5 12t PHILADELPHIA.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

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NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,

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Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

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THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp

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WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 13 rp6

DRY GOODS.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,

215 N. NINTH Street, 215

ABOVE RACE, Philadelphia,

In order to meet the popular demand for CHEAP GOODS, we are now offering our entire stock at small advance on

COST.

Mixed Dress Goods, 25, 28, 31c.
Double width Dress Goods, 31, 37, 45, 50, 62, 75c.
One case double width Grey Poplins, 37½c.
Small lot Silk and Wool Poplins, 6-4, $1.
Steel-colored All-wool Poplins, 50c.
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Steel and Pearl 6-4 Alpacas, 44c.
Mottled Ginghams for suits.
Dappled Mohairs (bargain), 20c.
Elegant quality Black and White Suitings, 28c.

BLACK ALPACAS.

We keep one of the finest assortments of these goods in Philadelphia, and cannot be undersold, as we have reduced the entire line. Prices, 22, 28, 31, 37½, 50c. to $1.

We invite especial attention to our double-faced 50 cent numbers; unsurpassed in color and lustre.

Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 56c.
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Swiss Mulls, 15, 18¾, 22, 25, 28 to 50c.
Striped Nainsooks, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.
Figured Pique, 19, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45c.; Striped Piques, 28, 31, 37½, 44c.; one case heavy London Corded Pique, 28c.; one lot yard-wide Plaid Muslins, 37½c.; yard-wide Percales, 33c. 5 7 smwfs5t

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have opened to-day one case of

Silk Stripe Grenadines.

Gold and Black Stripes, Green and Black Stripes, Blue and Black Stripes, Crimson and Black Stripes, White and Black Stripes,

AT 37½ CENTS, LESS THAN GOLD COST.

Figured Silk Grenadines, 50, 62, 75c., $1.
Figured Silk Hernanies, $1, worth $1·25.
BLACK HERNANIES, SQUARE MESH, at 31, 37, 65, 75c. to $1·25.
Two-yards wide Black Hernanies, $2·50.
Two-yards wide Black Hernanies, $3.
BLACK TWISTED SILK GRENADINE, yard-wide, $1·75, worth $2·50.
FINE LLAMA LACE POINTS,
FINE LLAMA LACE SACQUES,
FINE LLAMA MARIE ANTOINETTES,
AT LOW PRICES.
1 CASE POPLINS, LARGE CHENE MIXTURE, HAVE BEEN SELLING AT 37½c. (1t
FINE QUALITIES MIXED POPLINS, at 25 cents.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES DOWN

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SILKS. SILKS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of

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BLACK SILKS in all qualities.
STRIPE AND PLAID SILKS in all colors.
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JAPANESE SILKS of every variety. 3 30 3mrp

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Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.

BLACK SILKS from $1·50 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $10.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

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NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

Have opened their Spring Stock of

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
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REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 26smw2mrp

J. CHAMBERS, 810 ARCH ST.,

invites attention to the following goods, bought at an immense loss to the importer.

BLACK THREAD LACES.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE and OTHER LACES.
LLAMA LACE POINTES.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES.
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HAMBURG GOODS.
EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, Etc.
PATTERNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WHITE GOODS.
PIQUES FROM 20c. to $1.
FRENCH MUSLINS, TWO YARDS WIDE, 50c.
PLAID NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS.
Victoria Lawns, Figured Swiss, Shirred and Tucked Muslins for Waists. 5 3 6t5

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 2t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! JOHN DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mth6

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

STOCK OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS

MUST BE SOLD OUT

BY THE

FIRST OF JUNE,

Including their immense stock from the Wholesale Department, which have all

BEEN MARKED DOWN

TO EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THIS SPECIAL SALE,

to commence

On MONDAY, MAY 9,

And contains the most attractive **BARGAINS** in all the new styles and fabrics imported this season for their particular trade, and suitable for every variety of costume, and will be sold at prices ranging from

5 7 smw3t

20 Cents Per Yard and Upwards.

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST AND BEST

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE IN THE UNION.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VERY FINE

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AS CHEAP AS THE SAME STYLE AND QUALITY CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC., FOR GENTLEMEN'S ORDER WORK.

F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

4 25 6t PHILADELPHIA.

Poems by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

A new volume of poems by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the pre-Raphaelite poet-painter, has just appeared in London, and has been received with great cordiality by the English critics. We give the following sonnets as specimens. The first two are entitled "New-born Death," and may be read as one poem:—

I.

To-day Death seems to me an infant child
Which her worn mother Life upon my knee
Has set to grow my friend and play with me;
If haply so my heart might be beguiled
To find no terrors in a face so mild—
If haply so my weary heart might be
Unto the newborn milky eyes of thee,
O Death, before resentment reconciled.
How long, O Death? And shall thy feet depart
Still a young child's with mine, or wilt thou stand
Full grown the helpful daughter of my heart,
What time with thee indeed I reach the strand
Of the pale wave which knows thee what thou art,
And drink it in the hollow of thy hand?

II.

And thou, O Life, the lady of all bliss,
With whom, when our first heart beat full and fast,
I wandered till the haunts of men were pass'd,
And in fair places found all bowers amiss
Till only woods and waves might hear our kiss,
While to the winds all thought of Death we cast:—
Ah, Life! and must I have from thee at last
No smile to greet me and no babe but this?
Lo! Love, the child once ours; and Song, whose hair
Blew like a flame and blossomed like a wreath;
And Art, whose eyes were worlds by God found fair—
These o'er the book of Nature mixed their breath
With neck-twined arms, as oft we watched them there:
And did these die that thou mightst bear me Death?

—

When vain desire at last and vain regret
Go hand in hand to death, and all is vain,
What shall assuage the unforgotten pain
And teach the unforgetful to forget?
Shall Peace be still a sunk stream long unmet—
Or may the soul at once in a green plain
Stoop through the spray of some sweet life-fountain
And cull the dew-drenched flowering amulet?
Ah! when the wan soul in that golden air
Between the scriptural petals softly blown
Peers breathless for the gift of grace unknown,
Let no such joys as other souls count fair
But only the one Hope's one name be there—
Not less nor more, but even that word alone.

—

What shall be said of this embattled day
And armed occupation of this night
By all thy foes beleaguered—now when sight
Nor sound denotes the loved one far away?
Of these thy vanquished hours what shalt thou say,
As every sense to which she dealt delight
Now labors lonely o'er the stark noon-height
To reach the sunset's desolate disarray?
Stand still, fond fettered wretch! while Memory's art
Parades the Past before thy face, and lures
Thy spirit to her passionate portraitures:
Till the tempestuous tide-gates flung apart
Flood with wild will the hollows of thy heart,
And thy heart rends thee, and thy body endures.

The Decay of English Politics.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Certainly the political life of us Englishmen of this generation seems to be separated from that of our fathers, and of those who preceded them by a very distinct line of demarcation, and in a manner not very easily accountable. For eighty years at least—say from the accession of George III to that of Victoria—after dynastic quarrels had ended, the great subjects of public discussion and controversy were forms of government and political rights. Gradually, and through many a fiercely contested battle, the suffrage was extended, class after class was brought within its range, freedom or license of the press established, the prerogatives of the Crown and of the peerage, if not invaded in legal form, converted by a forcible process of repression from realities into fictions. And during the whole period the public interest in these questions continued unabated and almost exclusive of others. If Whigs or Jacobins or Radicals thundered, it was at some barrier against the extension of popular power. If Tories rallied, it was in defense of some outwork of the political supremacy of the higher classes. Religious disputes were in abeyance, except that of Catholic emancipation, and this was treated by all but the clergy and a few clerical partisans much more in a political than a sectarian sense. Economical questions were eagerly debated in certain circles, but excited little interest in the industrious masses, contented, for the most part, to go on protecting and being protected after the philosophy of the middle ages.

Problems concerning the functions and amendment of the Constitution were those which engrossed the faculties of ordinary public men, excited the powers of the greatest orators and statesmen, and roused the passions of the multitude. If a Briton of those days were to have been told that his children or grandchildren would cease almost wholly to take interest in the development and working of that British Constitution which he deemed the nearest approach on earth to the perfection of human wisdom, he would gave augured ill indeed of the commonwealth, and have deemed that days of wooden shoes and slavery were near at hand. And yet that event has substantially come to pass.

It is impossible to shut our eyes to the phenomena which indicate a cessation, rather sudden than gradual, of that tendency of the popular sentiment towards the extension of mere political rights which was thus the ruling public passion for nearly a century. Our champions of advanced political ideas seem rather in the position of miners who have wrought a rich vein of ore during a long series of operations, have followed it in regular progress, and found it grow more and more promising, and are then suddenly brought to a stop by a fault in the strata, rendering it impossible to pursue the valuable seam any farther. Speaking in a general way, all enthusiasm about mere political questions seems to have met with unforeseen paralysis. Never was measure carried through with more laborious and less successful efforts to excite the public mind than the last reform bill. It was a measure of the greatest importance as regards the future adjustment of the balance of power between classes; but it was accepted as a disagreeable necessity by one side, as a boon of very little value by the other; and as soon as the dreary debates which it had occasioned were over, all the world rushed with a sense of relief to subjects more congenial to the modern national taste. At this present time there are one or two questions of this class which still remain unsettled—waifs and strays, scattered relics of the great contests of old. The "ballot" is one. Thirty years ago to pronounce its name was to raise a topic of fierce and dangerous controversy. Who cares about the ballot now, except a candidate who calculates how far it may lessen his expenses? The representation of minorities is another, and, in our view, a far more important one. Indeed, the problem of dealing with it in a rational way is, perhaps, the last secret reserved for the progress of merely political enlightenment. But it seems as if the press and the public were determined to leave it alone. Whether Mr. Hardcastle has secured a day for the discussion of his motion on the subject, we really do not know. We are certain that there is a total absence of eagerness on the part of the world in general to know whether it is coming on or not. And it must be remembered that this civic apathy, so to speak, is by no means confined to one class in society. If politics, pure and simple, constitute a mere bore for the present to the ordinary cultivated mind, they seem to be as completely distasteful to the mass of the people. Perhaps there never was in Great Britain—we do not say Ireland—a voluntary organization so powerful as that of our trade unions has become of late years. Any leader who could master and divert it for what we have termed pure political purposes, might effect formidable changes in the State. But scarcely any of their actual leaders have shown the slightest inclination so to apply their power, and the few who have made the attempt have failed altogether. The wiser among unionists do not believe that they should forward their own special views by any dealing with suffrage questions, and the great body do not seem to care about them.

The truth is, not that party sentiment has ceased to exercise its influence on the masses, but that it has taken another direction. Mere political change is no longer, judging by present appearances, an object of general desire. But the interest formerly felt in it has been transferred to two other divisions of public matters, pecuniary and religious. A question to be taken in earnest must touch either the pocket or the Prayer-Book. By pecuniary questions we mean, of course, such as affect the possessions or the well-being of the community or of any important class of it. Ever since the great free trade battles which inaugurated the present era in our domestic history, questions of this class have been in the ascendant. Social economy has usurped the domain of politics, and will do so more and more—unless we misinterpret the auguries of the time—until those hazardous problems which lie at the base of it have either been solved or put aside as insoluble. The object now at heart is, not to apportion political power among the several ranks of men, but to apportion the more substantial good things of this life; and few there are nowadays so contented with superficial solutions as to hold the favorite theory of our fathers that the first ensured the second. Any question touching the regulation of the relations between owner and occupier of the soil, or between capital and labor, now excites a palpitating eagerness, very different indeed from those subdued emotions with which we greet the occasional reappearance of the old institutional discussions touching secret voting or the uses of the House of Lords. It may be thought singular that along with this tendency to economical controversies, the age should witness so extraordinary a recandescence of the spirit of ecclesiastical polemics likewise. But the sagacious observer will recognize this as a scarcely less salient feature of modern society. Men of ability, men of practical sense, men of sound learning, utterly impassive to the declamation or reasoning of political reformers, totally incredulous as to mere political ameliorations—men who in these matters have got, in Mr. Lowe's happy phrase, "between the north wind" into a region of untroubled calm—will take fire on the occurrence of the most insignificant controversy between rival religious parties. There were fifty such men who worked themselves into a fever for or against Dr. Temple for one whose pulse beat a stroke higher by reason of the debates on lodger suffrage. Our party leaders of old who thought they knew their countrymen well—the two Pitts, Fox, and Grenvilles—would have recoiled in bewilderment from the notion of one of two united nations rending its establishments fiercely asunder on a question of Church patronage, and another going half out of its wits about the special regulations under which poor helpless children are to be taught their very elementary "Grammar of Assent" so as to please the sects. Burke, with his larger mind, might have comprehended more nearly the nature of the change which had passed over the mind of his nation; but he would have regarded it as a sign of degeneracy such as was manifested when the Roman nation ceased to study the art of governing empires and betook itself to the Arian controversy. Whether we ought to feel humiliated on this account or not, one thing is certain—men who aspire to lead must first follow, and in order to follow they must sympathize with the genuine movement of their time. For the present the "dry light" of the mere politician is in this country obscured.

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The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris says:—"The new Prefect of the Seine has just definitely authorized the Company of Tessie, du Motay et Cie. to lay down their underground lines in Paris for lighting it with oxygen gas.

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MINISTERS AND REAR-ADMIRALS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

In an article headed "Ministers and Rear-Admirals," published in your paper of Friday last, you do great injustice to the officers of the navy in several particulars, but chiefly in the assumption that a large number of them believe "that it was beneath the dignity of a Rear-Admiral to obey the orders of any mere civilian, and that the upholding of the dignity of a Rear-Admiral in the United States navy was of quite as much importance in foreign waters as the protection of American citizens, or any other little matters of that kind."

The letter you refer to as disclosing such sentiments *may* have been written by an officer of the navy, and, if so, he must have been very young and very ill-informed as to the purposes for which our ships are sent abroad. The youngest midshipman does know that the protection of our citizens and our merchant vessels is the first and highest duty of our commanding officers on the high seas and in foreign waters.

It is a new thing for any complaints to be made in this direction, because in all the past our officers have been more apt to be zealous than discreet. The youngest officer knows, or ought to know, that the civil authority is above the military, and that he should always be prepared to yield ready and respectful obedience to it when *legally* exercised. With regard to the authority of our diplomatic functionaries abroad over naval officers, there exists great misapprehension, and in order that your readers may understand the matter I extract the following from the "Regulations for the Navy" issued in 1865, article 107, page 17:—

The commander of a squadron, on arriving at a foreign port, is to call in person and pay the first visit to the diplomatic functionaries of the United States thereat, whose rank is of and above that of charge d'affaires; and the commander of a vessel of the navy, on so arriving, is to call and first visit the functionaries of our Government thereat whose rank is of and above that of consul-general. The commander of a squadron, on so arriving, is to send a suitable officer to visit the consular officer, and tender to him a passage to the flagship; and the commander of a vessel of the navy, on so arriving, is to send an officer who is to visit the consular officer; and if he be of the rank of consul-general, to inform him of the presence of the ship and of the commander's intention to visit him, unless the latter should find it convenient to make the visit at that time; if of lower rank than consul-general, to offer him a passage to the ship.

Article 58, page 9. Whenever a minister appointed to represent the United States abroad, or a minister of a foreign country, shall visit a vessel of the navy, he shall be received by the admiral, commodore, or commanding officer; the marine guard shall be paraded, and a salute of fifteen guns shall be fired.

Article 59. A charge d'affaires or commissioner shall be received in the same manner, but the salute shall be thirteen guns.

Article 60. A consul-general shall be received by the commanding officer and saluted with nine guns.

Article 61. A consul shall be received by the commanding officer, and saluted with seven guns. A vice consul, consular agent, or commercial agent, with five guns.

The above-cited regulations show the official courtesies to which our representatives abroad are entitled. I think I may add that all other courtesies due their position are cheerfully accorded to them as a rule, to which the unfortunate Brazil controversy may be an exception.

The question of the authority of a minister over a naval officer is settled by Article 310, p. 56, "Naval Regulations:"—

On arriving within the limits of his station on foreign service, he (the admiral) is to place himself in communication with the diplomatic agents of the Government of the United States thereabouts, and he is to afford them, on his own responsibility, such aid and co-operation in all matters for the benefit of the Government as they may require, and as he may judge to be expedient and proper.

It will be seen that a naval officer is not under the orders of a minister, and cannot be relieved of his own responsibility by the request of a minister to pursue a certain course of action, if that action should be subsequently disapproved by the Government at home. A want of harmony and good understanding between a minister and an admiral is always to be deplored, but, both being human, it must sometimes occur. It is not my intention to enter into the merits of this wretched Brazil muddle; I merely wish to deny for myself and for all the officers of the navy any such opinions as are attributed to them in the editorial article above referred to.

I am, respectfully,

AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

[We wish our correspondent, who is a highly esteemed officer of the navy, had discussed "the merits of the wretched Brazilian muddle," for the conduct of Rear-Admirals Godon and Davis greatly needs some explanation to relieve them from the imputations that have been cast upon them. Neither of the reports from the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House are satisfactory in this respect, and they have the appearance of attempting to hush the matter up. From all that has been made public on the subject hitherto, we can deduce nothing that will place the conduct of the two Rear-Admirals in a favorable light, and the explanation which our correspondent complains of is the only one yet offered that appears to have any foundation. This explanation was made ostensibly by an officer of the navy, and it was intended to be a defense of Admiral Davis. If any better can be offered we should be pleased to hear of it. Rear-Admiral Godon refused to give Mr. Washburn transportation when he required it, and Rear-Admiral Davis refused to go to his assistance when he represented not merely the interests of the United States and her citizens, but his own personal safety, to be in peril; and so far as we have any information on the subject, these refusals were based upon some absurd points of etiquette and an indisposition to submit to the orders of a "mere civilian." We have no disposition to do injustice to anybody, but there is something that greatly needs clearing up with regard to this affair.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

The Fall of Bonaparte in New Jersey.

A friend, says the N. Y. *Evening Post*, has shown us a copy of a somewhat rare and curiously printed circular which, fifty-six years ago, summoned the good folk of Morristown, New Jersey, to a dinner in celebration of the downfall of the Bonapartes. The signatures to the circular are those of celebrated men of their time in that place:—

"MORRISTOWN, June 9, 1814.—Sir:—Europe and the world are delivered from the tyranny and ambition of Bonaparte. The Bourbon family, to which Americans are so much indebted, is restored to power.

"The virtuous Alexander' reigns in the affections of Europe, and possesses power equal to his will to arrest the arm of usurpation, monopoly, and injustice. A general peace must result. Philanthropy and patriotism unite to fill the bosom with joy and to dictate some expression of it. On this great occasion the gentlemen of Morris propose to assemble at Nathaniel Bull's, in Morristown, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to partake of a dinner, to which they most earnestly invite you and such of your friends as you think proper to ask.

"In behalf of the gentlemen of Morristown.

"DAVID FORD,
"SYLVESTER D. RUSSELL,
"GEORGE K. DRAKE."

It is certainly something unusual to see American citizens celebrating the restoration of the Bourbons.

The "Hambletonian" Stoc

Mr. William M. Rysdyk, of Chester, New York State, the owner of the celebrated stallion "Hambletonian," father of all the Hambletonian stock in the country, died on April 23d. Twenty years ago Mr. Rysdyk was a poor working man. At about that time a drover passed through Chester with an old mare and a young colt, about two years old, which attracted the attention of Mr. Rysdyk, and he purchased both animals for $160, borrowing the money to make the payment. The superior blood of the colt soon manifested itself, and its fame spread throughout the entire country, and realized for Mr. Rysdyk a handsome fortune. He refused an offer of $50,000 for the animal, and built him an elegant stable, rivalling some of the handsome residences of wealthy gentlemen. In his will Mr. Rysdyk provides that the "Old Horse" shall remain in his present quarters and under his accustomed care till he dies, when his skin is to be properly prepared by some competent taxidermist and set up in the museum at Central Park, New York.

"D—n It."

That women do curse and use foul language, we have auricular proof of every night in the horrible utterances of the miserable harlots who infest the square. We have heard, too, that women who call themselves virtuous, and who would shudder at the omission or transgression of any social observance—women who are *ladies* (!)—do sometimes, when the "tyrant man" is not within earshot, allow expressions to pass their lips which are not cleanly. But when a leader in reforms—the President of one of the chief women's suffrage associations, the editor of a radical reform paper—allows herself to stoop not only to vulgarity but profanity in the columns of the paper she edits, we think it time to notice it, and to warn the weak women, the unwary women, the women who are caught by the glittering promise of more rights, of the tendencies of that rough-and-tumble tussle with the world which they are suing for. Mrs. H. B. Stanton, a white-haired matron who should be venerable; a woman brought up in a Christian household; a woman who aspires to be a leader among women, writes in the columns of her paper that she "felt in a state of mind to say '*D—n it!*'" If this is a specimen of the "purity," the "sweet-sounding influence," the "moral balance" that women are to bring into the affairs of life by being allowed "equal rights with men," we want none of them, nor will good women.—*N. Y. Star.*

How Marbles are Made.

The chief place of the manufacture of "marbles," those little pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of "Young America," is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is turned to good paying account by being made into small balls employed by experts to knuckle with, which are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard calcareous stone, which is first broken into blocks nearly square by blows with a hammer. These are thrown by the one hundred or two hundred into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a number of concentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the same diametric size, is placed over the stones and partly resting upon them. The small block of wood is kept revolving while water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned to spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called "marbles." One establishment, containing only three of these mills, will turn out fully sixty thousand "marbles" in each week. Agates are made into "marbles" at Oberstein by first clipping the pieces neatly round with a hammer, handled by a skilful workman, and then wearing down the edges upon the surface of a large grindstone.

A Talk with Mill.

A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, who has been visiting John Stuart Mill at Avignon, writes:—"I was ushered into a quaint little room with a fire-place adorned with tiles. On the hearth burned a bright wood fire. A choice selection of books stood invitingly on the book shelves. A glance revealed two or three:—The Morte d'Arthur, Kant's works, the Italian poets in their vernacular, Milton, Shakespeare, J. S. Mill, and many eminent French authorities. But here comes the man himself. Above the medium height, slender, somewhat stooping, sandy complexion, a profusion of light brown hair at the sides, entire baldness on the top of the head, a blue eye, aquiline features, side whiskers, this is all that I have time to note before the cordial greeting of the philosopher. We sit down and begin to talk. My part is simply to ask questions and to listen. By and by I find my *role* a difficult one to play. I am quickly questioned by one who has our country's story at his fingers' ends. Whither are we tending with a hundred different reforms? What influence have the masses upon legislation? Is this a success? Is that theory a failure?

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·40 and 6·50	P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3 50 and 6·25	P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 961 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 9·25, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
11 1

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A.M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8 00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue. Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

5 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

TO JEWELLERS.—MISS B. BREINEING, formerly with Harry W. Smith, STRUNG PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY ALTERED AND REPAIRED, No. 922 CHESNUT Street. 5 3 6rp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, (3 23 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·50 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philakelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·25 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15t(al) DIA ON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER
No. 1319 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 1 12
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

Sale at No. 317 South Seventh street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Elegant French Plate Pier Mirror, with walnut frame, Fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Sideboard, Bookcase, English Oil Clotas, Kitchen Utensils, etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 10, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 317 South Seventh street, the entire superior furniture. 5 7 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, MIRRORS, LILLIE FIRE AND BURGLAR Proof Safe, Bookcases, Secretaries, Desks and Office Furniture, China and Glassware, Brussels and other Carpets, Mattresses and Bedding, Plated Ware, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 11, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street. 5 9 2t

Peremptory Sale
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday Evening.
May 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of fine modern Oil Paintings, embracing many pleasing subjects by native and foreign artists.
On exhibition on the day of sale. 5 9 3t

PEREMPTORY SALE TO THE TRADE.
BLANKWORK AND STATIONERY.
On Friday Morning,
May 13, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, an extensive assortment of Blankwork and Stationery of every description—Fine writing and wrapping papers, gold and steel pens, fine cutlery, fancy goods, photograph albums, fine letter, foolscap, note, and billet papers; first-class blank-books, full and half-bound, pencils, etc. 5 7 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1039 Mount Vernon street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7-OCTAVE, BY GABLER; OVAL FRAME PIER GLASS, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS; CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1039 Mount Vernon street, will be sold the entire Furniture and Carpets of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Medallion hair-cloth parlor suit; rosewood piano-forte; pier glass; walnut chamber, library and dining-room suits; hair and spring mattresses; cottage suit; carpets; kitchen furniture, etc.
The furniture is nearly new and well made.
Can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.
The house is to rent. 5 9 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 9 4
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., late of Charles Chauncey, Esq., deceased.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, No. 1. The three-story brick Mansion and large lot of Ground, fronting the river Delaware, between Wood and Talbot streets, adjoining General Edward B. Grubb and John D. Abercrombie, Esq., having a front of about 210 feet on the river, and extending back to Pearl street. The house is three stories, built of brick, has two parlors, large dining room, two kitchens, waiter room, and ten sleeping rooms, hydrant water, hot and cold baths, gas, range, etc.

The situation is one of the most beautiful on the river, with fine views up and down and of the opposite shore, the lawn extending to the water edge, with a stone wall along the whole front. The house is surrounded with large shade trees, and the garden and grounds are laid out in a tasteful manner, with many rare and beautiful trees, and the entrance to the mansion is laid with a beautiful tessalated pavement.

No. 2. Is a large lot of ground on Pearl street, opposite No. 1, having a front on Pearl street of about 360 feet, and in depth about 116 feet on Talbot street. On this lot is the gardener's cottage, stable, and carriage house, hot houses, and is well stocked with fine fruit trees, including pear, plum, and fig. Also, grape vines of the usual varieties.

No. 3. Also a large lot at the southwest corner of Pearl and Talbot streets, having a front of 275 feet on Pearl street by 216 feet on Talbot street, bounded by heirs of Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

The above premises are about two squares from the steamboat landing and railroad station, and the same from St. Mary's Hall, one of the best female seminaries in the United States, under the charge of Bishop Odenheimer, who resides on the Green Bank, and being only one hour's ride from Philadelphia and three from New York, and almost hourly, make this a most desirable residence.

Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the arrival of the cars from Philadelphia. Terms, one-half cash, balance on mortgage, payable in one or two years. $200 to be paid down on No. 1, and $100 on Nos. 2 and 3, when sold.

FRANKLIN WOOLMAN, Agent,
4 23 smf 8t) No. 70 HIGH Street.
Burlington, New Jersey, April 22, 1870.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·20, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·50, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·40 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 9·50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK

THE FINE ARTS.

Art Matters in Philadelphia.

If the fine arts began and ended with the making of many paintings and statues, the necessity for the organization of a thorough system of art education in the United States would not be so apparent as it is when we consider that in reality the great principles of art have, or ought to have, their applications in a multitude of ways to the daily life of people of every class in society. It is an axiom in art that beauty is cheaper than ugliness, and one of the main arguments in favor of art schools is that they directly and indirectly aid in the education of the public taste. Artistic culture is not only refining and elevating in itself, but its influence is brought to bear in all the affairs of life, and in a multitude of imperceptible ways it becomes an important auxiliary to religion and morality. It teaches men and women how to make their homes attractive to themselves and their children with the least possible expenditure of money—for good taste costs nothing—and so far from being merely one of the prerogatives of riches, art is capable of furnishing to poverty a thousand means of innocent enjoyment that are worth more than many of the pleasures that money alone can buy. A man may not be able to possess pictures and statues, but nothing except the want of knowledge and good taste will prevent him from appreciating whatever is beautiful in them. Riches will provide splendid furniture for a house, but a refined artistic taste will combine the meanest materials so as to produce a more pleasurable effect upon even uncultured beholders than any mere expenditure of wealth will do unless it is guided by the same kind of taste. There are hundreds of houses in this city upon the internal and external decoration of which money has been lavished unsparingly, that are cheerless and uncomfortable to their occupants—without their knowing why—and that in their misapplication of good materials are monuments of vulgarity and palpable evidences of the want of some system of artistic training that will make itself felt not only on a small coterie of men and women who adopt art as a profession, but upon the body of society. Until there is such a general art culture as this, artists will never have the proper stimulus to produce really good work, and American art, viewed collectively, will always remain inferior and dependent upon that of Europe.

Such institutions as the Academy of Fine Arts in this city and the so-called National Academy in New York ought to aid materially in the education of the public and in the promotion of a general artistic culture. What they have done in this direction in the past, however, is so little as to be scarcely appreciable, and what they may do in the future will depend in a great degree on whether they will be conducted on very different principles from those that regulate their performances at present. Now they are the mere playthings of a few wealthy men, or bones of contention between rival factions of artists, and the only objects for which such institutions have any right to exist are subordinated or lost sight of altogether that they may minister to the pride of a few individuals, who in a very imperfect degree represent the artistic knowledge and taste of our principal cities. It is now announced definitely that the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has secured a lot of ground upon Chesnut street, above Broad, and that the erection of a new building will be commenced at as early a day as possible. Our hopes are great but our expectations small with regard to a material improvement of the Academy in case of its removal to more commodious quarters, but with the disastrous experiences of the past to warn them, it may be that the directors will have public spirit enough to at least make an effort in the direction of the establishment of an art school that will really do something for art education. At this time we have only one word of warning to give. Let the uses to which the new building is to be devoted be the first and main thing to be considered. If the means in hand are limited, let all idea of a grand piece of architecture be abandoned, and a plain, substantial structure, with well-lighted and well-ventilated galleries and class-rooms, be planned, and then, if there is money enough, it will be worth while to consider whether any ornamentation is necessary. We are convinced, however, that, with the exercise of that good taste that ought to be shown in an Academy of Fine Arts if anywhere, a building can be erected at a comparatively moderate cost that will be at once attractive in itself and adapted in every respect to the purposes for which it is intended.

While the Academy of Fine Arts has thus far failed in its objects, it is gratifying to know that we have in this city one art institution that in a legitimate, though too modest manner is really carrying on the work of art education with practical results of the highest interest and importance. The School of Design on West Penn Square was established for the purpose of furnishing women with the means of making their living in an honorable manner. This object has never been lost sight of, but in reality the chief value of this school is the fact that it teaches art as a science, that it instils correct principles of taste from the very commencement, and that it demonstrates the application of the principles of design to the multifarious concerns of every-day life. It is in this respect, after all, that the most decided impressions of the value of art must be made, and art culture must begin in America, as it has in every other country, by the application of the beautiful to the useful. Industrial art is the parent of high art, and high art will never be understood or appreciated by the mass of the population until they are educated into a knowledge of the artistic value of the various articles of utility that meet them at every turn, and that contribute to the convenience and comfort of every-day life. Fine pictures and fine statues can only be procured by the wealthy; but every man, rich or poor, is interested in knowing how to choose carpets, furniture, and wall paper that will harmonize with each other and produce the most pleasing effect upon the eye.

It is this kind of knowledge that the School of Design gives to its pupils, and that they, when scattered over all parts of the country, communicate to the mass of the people. The school ever since its foundation has had to struggle for existence and for a proper recognition from the public. Its principal has never yet been able to carry out his ideas or to advance the course of study to that point of completeness that he desires. As a practical man, however, he has at all times done the best that is possible with the material in hand, and the results achieved thus far demonstrate very plainly the truth of the opinion that has been advanced over and over again in these columns, that art education to be worth anything must rest upon a scientific basis, and that no first-class art work can be achieved unless the artist has passed through a course of thorough elementary training. The elementary principles of art are the same whether for painting, sculpture or industrial design, and the time is fast approaching when the necessity for thoroughly-appointed art schools in this country will be perceived if we expect to compete at all with Europe in the productions of our workshops and factories, not to speak of our studios.

As a pioneer in this field, the School of Design in this city is particularly worthy of the attention of the public. Recently an extensive addition has been made to the building, in which is included a fine statue gallery, where the most important casts from the antique have been placed for the convenience of the students. The attractiveness of the gallery and its facilities for study have been greatly increased by the introduction of a large number of tropical plants, which finely contrast with the statues. These are objects for the use of the students in their daily work, but they have an equally important function in the silent education that their mere presence as ornaments gives, and the amount of interest that they add to the great works of classic art around them can scarcely be expressed. The collection of antique casts possessed by the School of Design is probably the most complete in the country, and it represents in a very perfect manner all the different styles of ancient and mediæval art. These were purchased with money appropriated by the State, and with a wise forethought moulds of the principal ones were also procured for the purpose of furnishing duplicates to schools in all sections of the Commonwealth.

With a view of informing the public with regard to the practical operations of the School of Design, it will be opened to-morrow and for a week after to all who may desire to visit it and see for themselves what is being done. The school will go on as usual, and those who attend will be able to obtain some adequate idea of its objects and its methods of instruction. We hope that sufficient interest will be felt to induce many of our citizens to make themselves acquainted with the school and its system, and that this exhibition will be productive of good both to the institution and the community at large. It may not be amiss to say a few words here about the complaint sometimes made by inconsiderate and thoughtless persons that the discipline of the school is unnecessarily strict; that pupils are not permitted to come and go, or to receive visitors, whenever they may desire; and that a compliance with the rules is rigidly insisted upon at all times. There is a very general idea, encouraged by the manner in which the classes at the Academy of Fine Arts are regulated—or rather not regulated—that art schools are free-and-easy sort of places, in which the students are masters. In the School of Design, however, the necessity for application is insisted upon, not only as the only means by which any educational process can be properly carried on, but as necessary to the mental training that is one of the great objects of any system of education. The School of Design is immediately for the purpose of instructing young women in a profession by which they can earn their living, and a thorough system of discipline that will insure the strict attention of the pupils during study hours is rightly considered as indispensable to the success of the institution. A matter of this kind is not open to argument, and it would not be necessary to allude to it but from the fact that unreasonable complaints have been made by refractory pupils and their thoughtless friends that have excited prejudices in some quarters that ought not to exist anywhere.

Turning from the art schools to the artists, we find that some of them at least are doing work that is not only good in itself, but that contains promise of much excellence in the future.

Mr. D. R. Knight, whose "Duenna Asleep," finished about a year ago, was undeniably the best figure picture executed in this city for many a day, and whose full length portrait of General Meade was a success both as a likeness and a work of art, has just completed a very charming work that in many particulars is superior to any of his previous performances. Shakespeare has been pretty extensively illustrated by the artists, and most of the great scenes in his dramas have been treated over and over again. There are, however, all through his plays numerous incidents that have escaped the attention of searchers for subjects, but that afford opportunities of the most tempting nature for *genre* pictures that will be suitable as ornaments for parlor walls. It is a subject of this class that Mr. Knight has chosen, and "Jessica" appropriating the cash and jewels of "Shylock" has been treated by him with a refinement of color that he has never before equalled. "The Duenna Asleep" was a notable advance over anything the artist had previously produced in point of color, but in the picture now under consideration the results of intelligent study in this direction are even more decidedly apparent. Independently of its color, the "Jessica" is a picture of very remarkable merit. The action of the figure in bending over the table covered with money and jewels, the quick turning of the head and the lifting of the hand as if startled by some noise, and the expression of haste in the whole attitude, are all admirable. The face of the girl is handsome and full of character, and is a perfect justification of the good taste of young "Lorenzo" in wishing to appropriate such a prize, even if he had to take her without the addition of old "Shylock's" gold. The accessories are all painted with much care, and the picture is one that in all technical points will compare favorably with many of the best foreign works of the same class, while in subject and intrinsic interest it is very much superior to most of them. It is the legitimate triumph of a studious and talented artist, who does the best he is able every time, and who is in consequence making his mark, and selling his pictures as fast as he paints them, for we understand that there are already a number of bidders for "Jessica," although the picture has been seen by but few, and is hardly yet dry from the easel.

The sea pieces of Mr. W. T. Richards are in their way among the most remarkable art performances of the day. More than any other painter of marines that we know of, he has the faculty of indicating the motion of water; and although what he has hitherto done, with one or two exceptions, could scarcely be considered as more than studies, on account of their deficiency in subject, they nevertheless attracted great attention. Mr. Richards has now on exhibition at Earles' the best work of this class he has yet produced. It is a view of the beach at Atlantic City, and is deserving of notice both as a picture and as an elaborate study of water in motion.

In the same gallery is a new work by Mr. Joseph John, entitled "Faith," which is somewhat different and to our fancy more pleasing in style than some of his other pictures, although it is in the same vein of sentiment that is a characteristic of all his recent performances.

Miss Ida Waugh has also a clever picture of "Little Cosette," and a study of a little girl, both of which possess much merit.

Mr. Isaac L. Williams has just completed two landscapes—one a view of Lake Luzerne and the other a view on the Schuylkill above Columbia Avenue Bridge. The last-named is low in tone, and requires to be studied a little before all its excellencies are apparent. It is a picture, however, that improves greatly on acquaintance, and is as refreshing a piece of soft, dewy landscape as this artist has painted for a long time. There is a bit in the middle distance where the hills are veiled in a soft silvery haze that is a most delicately poetical transcript of nature. The picture of "Lake Luzerne" is of a different character. There the distant hills are enveloped in rain clouds, and an opportunity is afforded the artist for the representation of one of those peculiar atmospheric effects of which he is so fond. These are both works of great merit and in Mr. Williams' best manner, and we wish that some opportunity were afforded for the exhibition of them and of others we have mentioned, in order that the public could see for themselves what the artists are doing. There is some talk of the Academy of Fine Arts holding an exhibition in the fall, but that institution is really in such bad odor with the artists that it is doubtful whether it will be able to command their best works; and unless it can make a better display of the productions of Philadelphia painters than it has done for some seasons past, it would be discreet to let the whole thing alone. Experience, however, is a bitter teacher, and as the Academy has shown signs of activity and improvement in other directions, we may perhaps even hope that its exhibitions may in the future be worthy of respectful notice.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the last week of the present burlesque combination is announced. This evening *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig* will be represented. To-morrow Hernandez will have a benefit, when Mrs. Oates will appear for the first time in this city in legitimate comedy. *The Pride of the Market* is the piece selected, and as Mrs. Oates is a very attractive actress, the occasion will be one of much interest, especially as Hernandez will appear in some of his most amusing specialties.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commence the last week of their engagement this evening with the drama of *Ireland As It Was*, the farce of *Connecticut Courtship*, and the farce of *The Irish Tutor*.

On Monday next the military drama of *Not Guilty* that was withdrawn some months ago in the midst of a successful run will be brought out again, with its grand battle scene and all its original effects.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett has made quite a hit with his Dutch personation. He will appear this evening as "Fritz" in the drama of *Fritz, Our Cousin German*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate programme of attractions is announced for this evening. As this is now the only minstrel establishment open in the city, an increase in the size of the audiences may be expected, that is, if it is possible to get any more people in the house.

AT DUPREE & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE McEvoy's "Hibernicon" will commence operations this evening. This entertainment consists of a fine panorama of some of the most picturesque scenery of Ireland. It is illustrated by appropriate music, and by sketches of Irish character by several competent artists. The "Hibernicon" has been exhibited in this city before with great success, and it is one of the most interesting things of the kind that has ever been brought before the public. The panorama has recently been entirely repainted and a number of important improvements made.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" enters upon its fifteenth week at Concert Hall this evening, when it will be exhibited for the benefit of the City Missions.

THE REDFORD STREET MISSION CONCERT to be given on Thursday evening next at the Academy of Music ought to receive the liberal patronage of our citizens. The entertainment will be of an unusually pleasing character, and if a large sum of money can be realized the good work of the mission can be greatly advanced. Whatever funds may be obtained from the concert will be devoted to providing bathing facilities, and to the general purification of the Bedford street neighborhood. This is a very important matter, and those who attend the concert will aid materially in furthering it. Tickets with reserved seats can be had at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open with a fine collection of curiosities at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—T. Buchanan Read's picture of "Sheridan's Ride" continues to attract a large number of visitors to the Academy of Fine Arts. As the exhibition will soon close, those who have not seen the painting should do so at once. Mr. J. B. Roberts will read the poem every day at 12 M., 4 P. M. and 9 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JAMES' P. E. CHURCH—CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The corner-stone of the new church edifice of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church will be laid at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at the northwest corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets. This church, now worshipping in the new chapel in the rear of the site selected for the church building, formerly occupied the building which has just been demolished, on Seventh street, above Market. The services this afternoon will be participated in by Bishop Stevens, Rev. Henry J. Morton, Senior Rector of the church; Rev. Henry J. Rowland, Assistant Rector; George W. Hunter and John T. Lewis, Wardens; the vestrymen of the church; and a fine choir of trained voices. The form of service for the laying of a corner-stone, from the Book of Common Prayer, has been printed in pamphlet form by the church for the use of those who may be present at the ceremonies. At the time appointed, the Bishop, with the clergy, wardens, and vestrymen of the parish, accompanied by the choir and audience, will march in procession to the place where the stone is to be laid, during which time the choir chants the 122d Psalm, beginning, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord."

The stone itself will be laid by the Bishop, who, striking the stone three times with a hammer, repeats the following formula:—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I lay the corner-stone of an edifice to be here erected by the name of Saint James' Church, and to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, rites, and usages.

"Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, even Jesus Christ; who is God over all, blessed for evermore; and in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins. Amen."

The congregation of St. James' is one of the oldest church organizations in the city of Philadelphia, it being an outgrowth of the ancient parish of the united churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's. The lot on which the former building stood was purchased in 1806 for $8500, and in 1807 the plan and estimates of the building were adopted. The edifice was completed in 1809, when the consecration sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop White, the church, with St. Peter's and Christ Church, being at that time under the rectorship of Bishop White and his assistant, Rev. James Abercrombie. In 1829 St. James' became a separate parish, though Bishop White remained its rector until his death in 1836. Up to 1829 the church had been served by the Rev. Samuel Kemper, now Bishop of Wisconsin; Rev. James Milnor, afterwards rector of St. George's, New York; Rev. William A. Muhlenberg; and Rev. William A. Delancy, afterwards Bishop of Western New York.

The late Rev. Francis J. Hawks, D. D., was the assistant rector for a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry J. Morton, in 1830, who held the position until he became rector upon the death of Bishop White. This was the first charge of Dr. Morton, and he still retains it, having been its incumbent for forty years. He is now the senior incumbent of the whole clerical body of Philadelphia.

It is expected that the new church edifice will be completed before the close of the present year. It will be a Gothic building, of the greenish serpentine stone from Delaware county, with facings of Ohio stone.

It will be a clere-stery building, the aisle columns being alternately of French and Vermont polished marbles. The tracing of the clere-story and of the other windows will be of Ohio stone. The lot is at the northwest corner, and the building will face eastward. Directly at the corner the stone spire will be situated, which, however, will not be finished immediately. The chancel is also at the eastern end. The main body of the church is 67 feet wide by 87 feet long inside. This is exclusive of the chancel, which is 26 feet deep by 28 feet wide. On either side of the chancel are a vestry-room and organ chamber. At the back of the church there will be a projection six feet in depth, in which the font is located.

There will be two entrances on Walnut street, one through the tower and the other through a porch which will be a prominent architectural beauty. The ornamented columns and caps of this porch will be of highly polished marbles. In the interior the roof will be open timbered in both nave and aisles. The arcades of the aisles will be of cut stone, composed of alternate stones of serpentine and Franklin. There will be another entrance and porch on the north side, and towards the western end an arcade covered way of cut stone will connect the church with the school building, which stands to the north of it.

In both the eastern and western ends are to be placed fine stained-glass windows, that on the eastern end being a five-light and that on the western a four-light tracery window. The entire cost of the structure, exclusive of spire and lot, will be about $86,000. The design is by Mr. E. Little, of New York, and the work is now being pushed forward under the superintendence of Mr. George W. Hewitt, architect, of this city. The entire structure, when completed, will undoubtedly be one of the most handsome of the many fine church edifices in that section of our city.

AID FOR THE ONEIDA SUFFERERS.—Mr. Edward Shippen, of No. 533 Walnut street, the treasurer of the fund for the benefit of the orphan children of Captain Williams, of the Oneida, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contribution:—

Elwood Shannon & Son	$100·00
Iungerich & Smith	50·00
Cash	25·00
Cash	25·00
J. B. Rittenhouse	10·00
Justice, Bateman & Co	10·00
Cash	5·00
	$225 00
Previously acknowledged	280·00
Total	$505·00

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.—The new People's Bank of Philadelphia this morning opened its doors for the first time for the transaction of business. At a meeting of the stockholders of this bank Mr. William H. Kemble was elected President, and the following gentlemen were elected directors:—Wm. H. Kern, Charles A. Miller, George J. Richardson, George J. Gross, William Elliot, and William Bumm. Mr. Wm. H. Tabor has been chosen Cashier by the Board of Directors. This bank has a neat office at No. 411 Chesnut street. Persons having business therein will find it both handsome and comfortable, and will also find obliging officers to attend to their business wants.

THE FUNERAL OF FRANKLIN PEALE.—The funeral of the late Franklin Peale took place this morning from his late residence, No. 1181 Girard street. The services were held at 9 o'clock, at which a very large number of friends and relatives were present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morton, senior rector of St. James' Church. The interment took place at Laurel Hill.

STEALING LEAD PIPE.—John Kelly and John Campbell were arrested about 12:30 o'clock this morning in an unoccupied house owned by a Mr. Reifsnyder, at Eighteenth and Vine streets, despoiling it of the water and gas pipes. The couple were taken before Alderman Jones, who held each in $600 bail to answer. Both of the prisoners have been but recently released from the penitentiary, where they served terms for a similar offense.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The brigand hats look well upon our policemen, especially the Milesian portion.

—The Schuylkill Navy review on Saturday was witnessed by an immense crowd.

—The Quaker City crew, who are to row against the "Middies" at Annapolis, devote several hours every evening to training. Harry Coulter is their "coach."

—Glaziers are to be seen in every direction to-day.

—Hackmen are notified to renew their licenses before June 1.

—Will the Mayor investigate the charge that the police force were compelled to contribute $2000 to carry the election in the Somerset district? We will inform him if not. Judge Findlay holds the receipt of one of our city, Senators for $1000 of the amount, which he was compelled to disgorge.

—A correspondent wants to know "whether the gold-headed cane which was purchased by a German merchant of this city, was presented to State Senator Findlay as a testimonial from the police force?"

—Hong has no less than thirty-seven candidates to contend with.

—Johnson is the strongest candidate in the Eighth Legislative district.

—A hail-stone picked up in the Bingham House yesterday measured eight inches in circumference.

—Athletic vs. Union, of Morrisania, this afternoon. Berry is still suffering from the injury he sustained in Baltimore, and his place will be filled by Bechtel.

—Stokes is still confident of a renomination. So is his opponent, Marshall.

—The South Penn Hose excursionists left on their Eastern trip to-day.

—The Horticultural Society meet to-night.

—Adam Eckfeldt has spent forty years of his life at the U. S. Mint.

—News has been received that 1000 men at the Navy Yard will be increased after July 1.

—"Fanny Allen" and "Mary" will trot on Wednesday at Point Breeze. 2:30 will be reached.

—More arrivals of country legislators to-day. What's in the wind?

—Henszey was the author of the bill the object of which was to make the city of Philadelphia buy the Delaware water from a corporation.

—"Bellringer," the offspring of the famous "Mambrino Pilot," is now hard at work at Point Breeze Park. Great things are expected of him this season.

—The old adage relative to "keeping things in the family," is fully exemplified in the conduct of Messrs. Harmer, Keyser, Taylor, Hong & Co., of the village styled Germantown.

—The annual regatta of the Cooper's Point Yacht Club takes place to-day.

—The "Manayunkers" think of getting up a society for the prevention of cruelty to "bull frogs."

—How about them $15,000? That's the question.

—Some of the awnings which we noticed this morning would do well as "ash sieves" if stretched.

—Hong appears to have been born under a lucky star. So deep is the feeling of the people of the Sixteenth district for this illustrious man (!) that, sooner than send him back to Harrisburg, they will make him President—of a fire company.

—It is a notorious fact that some of Mayor Fox's policemen scarce ever drew a sober breath.

—The "star" of F. Carroll Brewster is looming up. The people of Germantown are becoming enlightened as to the "Mutual Admiration Society" that meets at Bruner's.

—Now that Furman Sheppard is District Attorney, no more "professional thieves" will be sent into court. Mr. Sheppard knows not a Democratic from a Republican thief.

—Mayor Fox did not see the "card" of Mr. Dawes. Our only wonderment is that he sees one-half as many as he does. The matter of their presentation appears to be entirely optional with A. B. X. Y. D. Q. E. Gallagher.

—Is it true that certain members of the Sixth District Police, who have no regular homes, spend their time when off duty in the houses of disrepute in the neighborhood of the station?

—Lieutenant Pritchard says that in the late shooting case he acted under instructions. So much the worse. His common sense should have induced him to disregard orders emanating from parties miles distant.

—A contract has been awarded for the macadamizing of Green street, from Chelten avenue to Manheim street, Germantown. The price to be paid is $2·75½ per lineal foot.

—Strange but true. All cases of any importance are given in charge of the "old" detectives who are yet in office.

—The police manual says that no officer shall keep a "gin mill." High Constable DeHaven derives a profit from one. Will Mayor Fox please take notice?

AN INCIDENT OF THE STORM.—Several members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city, having been desirous to establish a mission Sunday School in the Twenty-sixth ward, decided to carry their design into effect yesterday afternoon, at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Christian streets. Those persons who had been designated to take charge of the new school repaired to the room at 2 o'clock, but no sooner had they arrived than it seemed as though the elements had combined to frustrate their intentions, and it was thought that the few children then gathered would constitute all that would appear, but ultimately, when the contrary elements had well-nigh emptied many a long-established school, 72 were gathered to form the nucleus of what will probably become a prosperous school.

THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS.—Joseph Patterson, Esq., Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Richmond sufferers, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions:—

Henry Seybert	$25·00
Atmore & Son	25·00
Samuel M. Wilkes	10·00
H. Pratt McKean	200·00
Welsh & Robb (agents)	50·00
James Gracey, Royer's Ford, Pa	1·00
John C. File	50·00
	$361·00
Previously acknowledged	$5589·75
Total	$5950·75

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—Considerable talk has been indulged in for about a week past in reference to a rumored defalcation by a confidential clerk in the employ of a prominent Chesnut street house. We have traced the matter to the furthest point, and find that there is no truth in the rumor whatever. The books that were in charge of the gentleman are all correct, and his sudden disappearance, it has since transpired, was caused by sickness, superinduced by too close attention to his duties.

ATTENDING TO ANOTHER'S BUSINESS.—Moses Murray now languishes in Moyamensing simply because he for a time lost sight of the phrase, "Mind your own business." It appears that Moses, whilst standing at Sixth and Locust streets, yesterday saw an officer attempt to arrest a drunken man: this Moses tried to prevent, and in furtherance of said object threatened to whip Mr. Policeman. Not being able to furnish $800 bail Moses was forced to take a trip in what school boys term the "Black Maria."

FIGHTING WHISKY.—Adam Schrage yesterday imbibed freely of "Schnapps." At Seventh and Baker streets he commenced raising a little row of his own, which arrangement Officer Morgan attempted to interfere with. Adam gave the officer to understand that he did not desire any "foreign interference," by pounding his head rather severely. For this, Adam was subsequently arrested and taken before Alderman Bonsall, who sent him to the city boarding-house to reflect on the vanities of life, and the evils of whisky in particular.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—John L. Hill, the new Collector of Delinquent Taxes, this morning announced the following appointments:—

Clerks—E. P. Michener and H. C. Selby.

Deputy Collectors—Charles Humphreys, John W. Donnelly, Thomas J. Bernard, William A. Thorp, Samuel Lentz, Ephraim Haws, Cyrus Horne, William J. Donohugh, M. P. Hamburg, John Vandusen, M. Tricl, George W. Freas, William A. Dubarry, Joseph White, John T. Platt, and Oscar Bolton.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About 3:10 this A. M. an attempt was made by two thieves to enter the store of Messrs. Myers & Curran, southeast corner of Corinthian avenue and Ogden street, by prying open the shutters of the bulk window. The approach of an officer caused the rascals to scamper. An examination disclosed the fact that they had succeeded in forcing the bolt, and in a few moments more would have gained an entrance.

A WANDERER.—An insane man, who gives his name as Thomas Campion, aged forty years, was found about 1 o'clock this morning wandering around the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Market streets. He has long black whiskers and moustache, and is bald-headed. His friends can find him at the Sixth District Station House.

PUGILISTIC.—Henry McCoy, who boards in the neighborhood of Fifth and Lombard streets, on Saturday night raised a row with his boarding mistress over the quality of the "hash" furnished. Words waxing warm, he struck her in the face. For this he was arrested and committed to prison in default of bail.

ABUSING HIS MOTHER.—An ungrateful vagabond named Washington Wilson, whilst suffering under an attack of "too much whisky," yesterday beat his aged mother, kicked her out of the house, and then threatened to kill her. The brute resided at Eleventh and Washington avenue. He now resides in Moyamensing.

CLOTH.—A prowling rascal named William Cooper on Saturday night attempted to "crib" a piece of cloth from the store of Jacob Reed, Second and Spruce streets. Being detected in the act he was handed over to an officer, and Alderman McColgan sent him to prison.

CORNER LOUNGING.—The police of Manayunk last night arrested five corner-loungers. They were all fined and discharged.

THE STORM.

Further Particulars of the Hail Fall—The Loss Exceedingly Large.

The following facts with reference to the hail storm yesterday are additional to those contained on our inside pages, and they serve to show to what an extent our citizens are sufferers. The storm seems to have been confined to Philadelphia and its vicinity, as our telegraphic despatches from neighboring towns make no allusion to it.

It hailed at Roxborough yesterday, but was not very severe, and did little or no damage.

A gentleman in West Philadelphia had his little finger broken by a hailstone while engaged in closing his shutters.

A lady on Twelfth street commenced closing the windows of the house the moment the hail began to fall, but before she succeeded in getting to the third story no less than forty-four panes of glass had been victimized.

This morning, with the thermometer at 70, a solid mass of hail-stones were lying, like a snow-drift, in the corner of a stoop on Twelfth street, above Girard avenue. The mass would weigh over twenty pounds.

The storm visited Chester, but was not near so severe as in the city. Frankford and Germantown were also visited, but not with the same severity as the central portions of the city. A few panes of glass were broken in exposed situations, but the smashing appears to have been done on a small scale in all these places.

The cellar of a house on Wager street, above Berks, this morning contained about two cart-loads of hail-stones. The basement of the beer saloon at Pennsylvania avenue and Coates street also had several loads of the icy missiles this morning. The City Armory, at Broad and Race streets, had 340 panes of glass demolished.

The storm on the Delaware was severe, but no damage is reported as having occurred to the shipping.

The water in the Schuylkill rose several feet in consequence of the storm, and Landing avenue was under water. At the time there were a large number of visitors in the park, all of whom sought shelter.

The nurseries of John Dick and Robert Benst, at Darby road and Fifty-second street, were damaged to the extent of $2000.

All the nurseries in the Neck were totally destroyed.

Scott's nursery, at Nineteenth and Catharine streets, suffered to the extent of $3000.

The police stations all suffered to a considerable extent. The First district had 30 panes of glass broken; Second district, 82; Fifth district, 60; Sixth district, 44; Seventh district, 40; Eighth district, 119; Ninth district, 20; Tenth district, 12; Eleventh district, 5; and Twelfth district, 15.

A coal shed on Hutchinson street, above Master, fell during the storm, and fortunately there was no person beneath it at the time.

A flour-dealer on Thompson street, west of Eleventh, had thirty-five barrels of flour ruined by the overflow of the culvert.

The loss sustained by Averill Barlow's furniture wareroom, No. 1117 Chesnut street, amounts to $1000.

The beautiful residence and hot-houses of the tragedian, Mr. Edwin Forrest, at Broad and Master, had over a thousand panes of glass demolished.

Mr. Mackenzie, corner of Broad and Columbia avenue, has suffered considerably in the loss of numerous handsome and rare plants.

The Natatorium on Broad street, below Walnut, although much exposed to the storm, was not injured, and the swimming school is open as usual.

The annealing house attached to the extensive malleable iron works of E. Hall Ogden, Ninth and Jefferson streets, was blown down during the storm. It was a frame structure, and $1000 will cover the loss.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle, at 1 o'clock to-day, were arraigned Messrs. Young & McDevitt, distillers, whose place of business is at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Ogden streets, on the charge of aiding and abetting in the removal of distilled spirits upon which the tax had not been paid other than to a bonded warehouse.

Harrison G. Clark testified—Am a revenue officer; McDevitt & Young's place is at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Ogden streets; know the firm to be rectifiers and compounders of liquors and wholesale dealers; on the morning of the 3d of April Mr. Mackey and myself visited their place, Mr. Mackey being distraining officer; the first man we met on the premises was named Noble; we waited until McDevitt arrived, and demanded of him his whisky book; he replied that it was in the fire-proof and that he could not open the proof; in the afternoon Mr. Young arrived and opened the safe and said that the book was not therein; he then proceeded to the retail department, at the north end of the office, ascended the stairs, and produced a book, which he called the regular rectifying book, the one we desired to see; the book was opened February 1, 1870; I asked Mr. Young for their old book; he replied that he knew nothing about it, and the old book could not be produced. Mr. McDevitt subsequently refused to open the fire proof, as he asserted by the advice of his counsel. On Saturday last, another demand was made for the old book by Mr. Brooks, to which Young replied that he would give an answer this morning, but the old book has not been produced up to this time; the book which was produced was found under the stairs; a stencil plate was recovered and seized; the place was also seized; there were five barrels guaged by Mr. McKilky, which were all that I saw in the place, two guaged April 7, and three on March 10; I noticed some empty barrels; the defendants stated that they came from Mr. McManus' distillery, and were received the day before; they said a portion of them had been sold, four of them were dumped because they leaked, six were sold, four stamped, and two were in the store.

Mr. William Mechelke affirmed—I am a guager; the last guaging I did at the distillery was on the 27th of April, when I guaged 20 barrels; on April 1st, 17; April 4th, 25; April 5th, 10; April 6th, 10; April 7th, 13; April 8th, 10; April 9th, 10; April 11th, 19; April 12th, 12; April 14th, 9; April 15th, 17; April 16th, 25; April 18th, 15; April 19th, 40; April 20th, 22; April 21st, 25; April 23d, 20; April 23d, 17; April 25th, 25; April 26th, 12; April 27th, 20; I recognize my name on the cancelling stamp, but do not know anything of the stencil shown; the letters should be G. C. S. instead of G. T.; and G. L. instead of G. T.; I have not visited the place since the seizure, and cannot tell whether the small stencil is mine or not; I cut up my stencil and threw it away; I believe I did so at McDevitt's place; the one shown me might be a part of the one I cut up.

Chrispher Lesser, Supervisor's clerk, testified that the number of barrels sold in April, according to the "Liquor Book," was 241; the number marked by the guager was 375.

Mr. Mechelke recalled—Have heard that McDevitt and Young dumped rectified liquor into their alcohol vats; they make cologne there; I have heard in the place itself that liquor was used for this purpose.

The defendants were held in $3000 bail each to answer.

J. O. W. B.—The noble (!) and patriotic (!) orde of wife beaters is fast increasing in strength, and almost daily are we called upon to announce fresh accessions. To-day we have another batch for membership.

No. 1 is William Hutchins, a colored individual, who resides at Tenth and South streets. On Saturday afternoon William became gloriously drunk, and feeling heroic (!) went home, smashed all the furniture, and then attempted to take the "kinks" out of his wife's hair by smoothing it with a flat iron. Mrs. Hutchins, not relishing such treatment, screamed "murder," when a policeman entered and took charge of William. Alderman Bonsall yesterday sent him to prison to learn the "golden rule," as taught by Mr. Perkins.

No. 2 is John Tigh, who resides at No. 739 South Sixth street. John yesterday was caught in the storm, and being thoroughly drenched exteriorly, concluded that he would try the homœopathic method, and gave his interior a drenching. Accordingly he visited a "gin mill" and partook quite freely of the "ardent." Feeling considerably stimulated, he returned to his home and endeavored to persuade his wife that she was a hammer block. One of Daniel's disciples being notified of the fact took John into custody, and Alderman Collins held him in $600 bail to answer.

No. 3 is John Rodgers, who resides at Seventeenth and Kater streets. John yesterday "crooked his elbow" once too often, and thus allowed "King Benzine" to steal away what little common sense he possessed. Feeling pugilistic, he attempted to make a drum out of his wife. For this conduct he was arrested, and Alderman Dallas held him in $500 bail to answer.

DEPREDATORS.—As usual with the advent of May our suburban residents have and are being annoyed by maraunding parties of firemen and others who choose the season for indulging in what they term "Maying parties." Their plans of operating are these. They first start out before daybreak, get gloriously drunk, then enter private gardens, and not only steal all the flowers they can lay hands on, but also destroy a vast number of plants, etc. Complaints having been made by the residents of the Twenty-third ward, on Saturday night a special squad of police was despatched to that locality. In the neighborhood of Fox Chase, Bustleton and Holmesburg, a number of arrests were made, and at the latter place they were called upon to subdue a disgraceful firemen's row. Along the river front several parties attempted to land from boats that they might despoil the gardens that line the shore, but the presence of the officers caused them to desist.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The following gives the number of gallons of water pumped during the month of April at each of the water works supplying the city, with the number of gallons pumped per pound of coal:—

Works.	Total number of gallons.	No. of gallons pumped per pound of coal.
Fairmount	691,158,120	.....
Schuylkill	186,930,220	273·16
Delaware	83,452,800	258·53
Twenty-fourth ward	71,351,336	210 21
Germantown	15,616,600	98·35
Total	1,054,458,246	

JUVENILE SNEAK THIEVES.—For weeks past the storekeepers along Passyunk road have been subjected to the petty depredations of a gang of juvenile sneak thieves. A watch being set on Saturday the police captured three lads, named John Matches, James McGuigan, and James Daley, in the act of stealing some shirts from a store-front. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Plebiscitum.

How the Vote will Stand.

6,500,000 Yeas to 1,500,000 Nays.

Large Negative Vote in the Army.

The Dogma of Infallibility.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Returns of the Vote in France.

PARIS, May 9—Noon.—Full returns have not yet been received, but enough is known to make it certain that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority. Up to this hour the figures stand as follows:—Yes, about 6,400,000; No, about 1,340,000. The city is still tranquil.

Large Negative Vote in the Army.

The morning journals have editorial articles on the result of the voting yesterday, and comment particularly on the vote of the army. The vote of the 7th Battalion of Chasseurs was about evenly divided. At the barracks of Prince Eugene the result showed 1652 yes and 1121 no. Twenty of the C